

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADING REPORT,
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE
DIRECTOR & CHRONICLE
FOR 1906.
Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00
Orders may be sent to the
Hongkong Daily Press Office and
to the Local Booksellers

No. 14,996. 號六十九百九千四萬一第 日二十月四年二十三緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 5th, 1906. 大拜禮 號五月五年六零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

SPECIAL
"BULL DOG" BRAND
STOUT & ALE
IN SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
[a182]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a2771]

NOTICE.
THE PHARMACY (FLETCHER & Co., Ltd.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN (that from
This Date, the Manager of this Company
will be Mr. E. B. K. HUNT, Member of the
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and
late Dispenser St. Bartholomew's Hospital,
London, who will personally Dispense all
Prescriptions.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1906. [a1008]

INSURANCES
L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current
rates.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [a29]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.
OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [a11]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Assets exceed ... £10,000,000.
Annual income exceeds ... £2,750,000.

THE following Classes of business are
undertaken—
Life, Fire, Marine, Typhoon, Accident,
Plate Glass, Fidelity Guarantees, including
the guarantee of Receivers, Trustees and Adminis-
tration Bonds.

THE Company is also prepared to under-
take any of the following Offices, viz.—
Executor of Wills.
Trustee of Settlements.
Trustee for Charitable and other Institutions.
Trustee for Debenture Holders.
W. H. TRENCARD DAVIS,
Branch Manager and Underwriter.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1905. [a30]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCAN-
TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1904,
£17,161,296.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 687,500 0 0
II. FUND, 3,001,266 12 9

THE Undersigned, **AGENTS** for the above
Company, are prepared to accept RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [a1567]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-
FORE ALWAYS FRESH
LEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE
and KYNOCK'S SPORTING
CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE
and NEWCASTLE GUILLED SHOT in
all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 55SSG. AIR GUNS and
AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1902. [a33]

MAIL TABLES

AS OFFICIALLY PREPARED
FOR 1906.
Shows the dates of departures of the Mails
to Europe and America, and the dates of their
expected arrival at their destinations, as well as
the dates of return Mails.

Printed on Card ... 30 Cents
On Paper ... 20
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 12th February, 1906.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA QUALITY
STOUT



"HORSE HEAD" BRAND
IN
QUARTS, PINTS, AND SPLITS.

TELEPHONE No. 75.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1904. [a34]

CHUN SENG.
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 51, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA
DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.
A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a49]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815

BRANDY	****	- - -	Per Case.
"	***	- - -	\$22.50
"	**	- - -	20.00
"	*	- - -	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	- - -	- - -	20.00
"	JOHN WALKER & SONS'	- - -	12.50
"	OLD HIGHLAND	- - -	12.50
"	C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL	- - -	10.50
"	BLEND	- - -	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	- - -	- - -	20.00
"	DOURO	- - -	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	- - -	- - -	20.00
"	LA TORRE	- - -	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	- - -	- - -	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS.
[a14]

REDUCED PRICES.

FILM or PLATE F. P. CAMERAS fitted with "Ross," "Zeiss," "Dallmeyer" and
"Goers" Lenses, Price from \$36.00 to \$200.00.
PLATE or FILM F. P. CAMERAS, Price from \$10.00 to \$100.00.
MAGAZINE CAMERAS, Price from \$5.00 to \$40.00.
EASTMAN KODAKS, Price from \$10.00 to 75.00.

WE have just landed a large consignment of Photographic Goods. We invite you to come
and inspect our new stock.

A. TACK & CO.
26, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. [a39]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF
SUMMER COSTUMES
IN MUSLIN, LINEN, COTTON, ETC.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS.
LATEST LONDON AND PARIS STYLES.

BLOUSES, UNDERSKIRTS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1906. [a33]

THE
LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO. LD.,
LONDON.

THE
FELTEN & GUILLAUME-LAHMEYER WERKE
FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to **SIEMSEN & CO.,** SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. [a46]

HIRANO.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.
THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD., KOBE.
AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
[1905]
Hongkong, 16th August, 1905.

JOHN ROBERTS & COMPANY, LTD.

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

Undertake to Supply a First-class full sized Billiard Table, design No. 1, to following
Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels to Knees, Carved Brackets
Screwed Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted
with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible Pocket Plates, best Whipcord Pockets
Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting toes with lever for
levelling, complete with the following accessories:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 12 Selected Ash Cues. | 1 Wall Cue Rack. |
| 1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head. | 1 Wall Cue Rack. |
| 1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head. | 1 Set Billiard Rules, Framed. |
| 1 Long Butt. | 1 Best Billiard Brush. |
| 1 Mid Butt. | 1 Set "Crystallite" or "Bonzoline" Bill. Balls. |
| 1 Billiard Marking Board. | 1 Box Best Cue Tips, Assorted. |
| 1 Dust Cover for Table. | 1 Cue Tip Fastener with File. |
| 1 Straightedge and Circle. | 1 Bottle Cue Cement. |
| 1 Best Spirit Level. | 1 Box Silk Spoils. |
| 1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe. | 2 Dozen Best White Chalk. |

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of
Rs. 1,400 net.

Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards
can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. [708-1]

TRADE MARK
MACKIE'S
WHITE HORSE CELLAR

THE UNRIVALLED SCOTCH WHISKY
\$14.00 PER DOZEN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

W. BREWER & CO.
23 & 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Thrashing Floor, by J. S. Fletcher...	Through Race Glasses, by F. E. Vincent...	0.70
Gambler, by Author of John Chilcote...	What Men Like Most in Women, by Hardy...	0.70
M.P.	My System, by J. P. Müller...	2.00
Portrait, by Edouard Manet...	The Chinese at Home, by Emile Baud...	5.50
The Man with Opals, by A. Wilson Barrett...	Children of Far Cathay, by C. Holcombe...	3.50
Pillington, by W. C. Caine...	NOW READY, PART 31: A DIARY	
First it was ordered, by Guy Thorne...	OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR,	
Beauty Shop, by D. Woodroffe...	Completing the Set...	0.60
A Specimen Speller, by Veigh...		
The Romance of the Fountain, by Hamilton...		
The Coat of Many Colours...		
Tongues of Gossip, by Sherwood...		
Stars of Destiny, by Truscott...		
The Parson's Wood, by Simpson...		
The Web of the Past, by Cronartie...		
The Difficult Way, by Deans...		
Love in the East, by Montgomery...		
The Prophet of the Poor...		
Imperial Naval Review and an Account		
of the Visit of the British Fleet to		
Japan...		

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES

HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.
3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Pog" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00
Stop drinking real Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the Soda."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow, matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor.
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
2664 **F. BLACKHEAD & Co**

JAPAN COALS.

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH—34, LAMB STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 108 HUNTER STREET.

OTHER BRANCHES
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,
Canton, Peking, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimodake, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki,
Kuchino, Sasebo, Matsuyama, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Code)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenal and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Ma-
and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mitsui, Tagawa, Yamato and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Honda, Kanada, Fujinokami, Mamada, Mannoura, Onoura Otanji,
Sasahara Tsubokuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yonokibara, and other Coals.
112 **S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.**

CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.
THIS COMPANY issues the most Liberal and Clear Policy over offered in the East.
DOUBLE BENEFITS for TRAVEL ACCIDENTS. FEVER, TYPHOID, and
SMALLPOX Covered. Policies written HERE, in any currency.
HONGKONG OFFICE:—14, Des Vœux Road Central.
GRANT & LESLIE, **GEO. GRIMBLE,**
General Agents for China. Manager, Hongkong. [777]

INSURANCE

EVERY FACILITY
In connection with Life Assurance Business is
afforded by
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

ONE of the largest and wealthiest of the
Provident Institutions of the United
Kingdom. Forms of application and all
information will be promptly afforded on
application to
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.
[a1666-4]

HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 Persons
168 Bedrooms
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
Residents
Hydraulic Lift to each Floor
Electric Lighting and Fans
Every Comfort
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms
Ladies' Check Rooms
Matron in attendance
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS
[a40] **H. HAYNES, Manager.**

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
[a41] **MANAGER.**
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a41]

VICTORIA HOTEL.

SHAMKIN—CANTON.
On the British Concession.

MACAO HOTEL.
MACAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of the Pnyas Grande.
Both Hotels under experienced European
Management.
Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.
[a52] **WM. FARMEH,**
Proprietor.

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA),
MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desiring of
a few days' rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
One steamer (ss. *Hongkong*), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply
[a21] **THE MANAGER.**

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED,
IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
8.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
9.00 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
10.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
11.00 a.m.	to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
12.00 p.m.	to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
2.00 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
3.00 p.m.	to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
4.00 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
5.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes

RIGHT CASES.
8.45 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. 0.5 to 11.15 p.m.,
every 10 minutes.

SUNDAYS.
Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
8.30 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.00 p.m. to 9.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.15 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.00 p.m. to 10.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.15 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.30 p.m. to 10.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.45 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.00 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.15 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.45 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.00 p.m. to 12.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.15 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.30 p.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 1.60 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.60 p.m. to 1.75 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.75 p.m. to 1.90 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.90 p.m. to 2.05 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.05 p.m. to 2.20 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.20 p.m. to 2.35 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.35 p.m. to 2.50 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.50 p.m. to 3.05 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.05 p.m. to 3.20 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.20 p.m. to 3.35 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.35 p.m. to 3.50 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.50 p.m. to 4.05 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
4.05 p.m. to 4.20 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
4.20 p.m. to 4.35 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
4.35 p.m. to 4.50 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
4.50 p.m. to 5.05 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.05 p.m. to 5.20 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.20 p.m. to 5.35 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.35 p.m. to 5.50 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.50 p.m. to 6.05 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
6.05 p.m. to 6.20 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
6.20 p.m. to 6.35 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
6.35 p.m. to 6.50 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
6.50 p.m. to 7.05 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
7.05 p.m. to 7.20 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
7.20 p.m. to 7.35 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
7.35 p.m. to 7.50 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
7.50 p.m. to 8.05 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
8.05 p.m. to 8.20 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
8.20 p.m. to 8.35 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
8.35 p.m. to 8.50 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
8.50 p.m. to 9.05 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.05 p.m. to 9.20 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.20 p.m. to 9.35 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.35 p.m. to 9.50 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.50 p.m. to 10.05 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.05 p.m. to 10.20 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.20 p.m. to 10.35 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.35 p.m. to 10.50 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.50 p.m. to 11.05 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.05 p.m. to 11.20 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.20 p.m. to 11.35 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.35 p.m. to 11.50 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.50 p.m. to 12.05 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.05 p.m. to 12.20 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.20 p.m. to 12.35 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.35 p.m. to 12.50 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.50 p.m. to 1.05 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.05 p.m. to 1.20 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.20 p.m. to 1.35 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.35 p.m. to 1.50 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.50 p.m. to 2.05 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.05 p.m. to 2.20 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.20 p.m. to 2.35 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.35 p.m. to 2.50 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.50 p.m. to 3.05 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.05 p.m. to 3.20 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.20 p.m. to 3.35 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.35 p.m. to 3.50 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.50 p.m. to 4.05 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
4.05 p.m. to 4.20 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
4.20 p.m. to 4.35 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
4.35 p.m. to 4.50 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
4.50 p.m. to 5.05 p.m. ... Every

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR.SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE FINE PRODUCTS OF
MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WEL-
COME & Co. LONDON.TABLOID BRAND PRODUCTS
"SOLOID" BRAND PRODUCTS.
KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT.
KEPLER'S SOLUTION OF COD LIVER
OIL IN MALT EXTRACT.
BURROUGHS' BEEF AND IRON WINE.
LANOLINE PREPARATIONS.
HAZELINE, HAZELINE CREAM,
HAZELINE SNOW, etc., etc., etc.
MEDICINE CHESTS, and POCKET
MEDICINE CASES.The Fine Products of Messrs. BURROUGHS,
WELLCOME & Co. are presented by leading
Physicians all over the World.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

130

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news columns
should be addressed to this office.
Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dress with communications submitted to the Editor.
Not for publication but as evidence of fact.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.
No anonymous signed communications that have
appeared in other papers will be accepted.
Orders for a copy of the Daily Press should be
sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that
hour the copy is mailed. Only postage cash.
Telegraphic Address: Presses Colon A.B.O. 5th St.
London.
P.O. Box, 38. Telephone No. 12.

MARRIAGE

On April 28th, at Shanghai, FRANCIS BERNARD
FITZGERALD, to JEANNE ARMANDA.
DEATH.
On April 29th, at Shanghai, L. ROSENFELD,
aged 84 years.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DE VUEX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 5th, 1906.

Spring storms and summer floods, together
with war effects and the boycott, accounted
for the diminished export of China's main
staples in 1905; so Mr. H. B. Morse tells
us in his annual report based on Customs
returns. The reduced silk output, if our
Canton correspondent be not mistaken, is
likely to be repeated this year; and it follows
that while producing less the Chinese in
the interior will buy less, a reflection that
augurs no good for trade generally. As
there was at the end of 1904 a "general
anticipation of brilliant trade prospects for
the coming year", however, we may hope
for a more agreeable disappointment this
year. We do not attach quite so much
importance to what is called "the balance
of trade" (as measured between recorded
imports and exports) as the Customs people
do; the demand in China continues to grow,
even when the immediate power to purchase
does not, and it is this to which commercial
faith may turn. The boycott caused a real
dislocation of trade, affecting more than
American goods, but we suspect that its
moral effect has not been what its hot-
headed supporters hoped. The whilom
customer may be assumed to share some of
the feeling of Eve, foreign goods represent-
ing the forbidden fruit.It is gratifying to read that owing to the
erratic fluctuations of exchange, "every
calculation of the merchant has been
upset." No pretence could have
enabled merchants to insure against thesefluctuations. We regard it as gratifying
because a certain pride of financial pre-
sience is presumed to be at the back of the
aversion to currency reform; and such
surprises may awaken interest in the pro-
posals for stabilisation of exchange. With
reference to the alleged excessive mintage
of copper cash, the Statistical Secretary
sounds a note that appears new at the
moment, when the sudden depreciation of
this subsidiary currency has prompted
so many protests and reflections upon the
economic folly of provincial governments.
He holds that there is no economic reason
why all the output, enormous as it has been,
should not be absorbed into circulation,
making a genuine need. The depreciation
is said to have been due to a kind of official
squeeze, in which an important govern-
mental establishment, having a large staff
of workmen, and drawing large accounts in
copper coin from the treasury, refused to
receive the cents except at a ten-per-cent.
discount. In his previous report, Mr.
Morse prophesied that if the workers of
China were obliged to use ten-cent pieces,
instead of the smaller currency, their
"little comforts will be cut off, and the
men who now support a family in comfort
on sixpence a day will find themselves
reduced to the level of a bare subsistence".
He now reminds us that the silver price
of rice is rising; that a depreciated
currency ousts all others, fixing the
price of commodities; and that wages do not
rise in sympathy. Therefore, the argument
runs, the Chinese peasantry are now com-
mitted to a depth of poverty to which
even they have been unaccustomed. There
are few speculations more puzzling than
these intricacies of money, food, and labour.
Equally plausible would seem the argument
that the circumstances thus outlined should
prove an incentive to increased production
in China, of which, we have been told, the
country is capable. But nothing is so
easy as to make these deductions, and
nothing less satisfying than these abstract
conclusions. As a practical issue, it is
interesting to see that our present authority
denies that there has been an over-produc-
tion of copper coinage, and denies that it
has been of a quality to necessitate depre-
ciation. He says:"Considering the large issue within a short
time, their appearance is creditable; and analysis
of specimens of various Mints taken at random
shows that, while some are of pure copper and
others contain up to 5 per cent. alloy, they all
contain within a small margin of 74 grammes
of copper. There were small issues of brass
cents from several Mints, containing between
70 and 80 per cent. of copper, but these were
not persisted in. On the question of over-issue,
it will be admitted that it is not easy, within
a limited time, for a population of 400 millions,
in this retail currency of the people is not excessive,
when we see that the circulation in the United
States of America (gold \$16,000) is 120 times as
great; for it must be remembered that copper
in China performs most of the functions of gold,
silver, and copper in the West, the place of
silver in China being rather filled by cheques
and bank or government notes in the West; the
true comparison, however, is to say that in
China the per capita circulation of cents (ex-
cluding the cash from consideration) is 14 days,
and in America 10 days, wages of an unskilled
workman. Though these objections are not
well taken, an evil of great and increasing
dimensions unquestionably exists; an evil re-
quiring no special attention (twelve months ago,
except the problem now, and becoming increas-
ingly difficult and more costly in its solution
being provided. Even at the present stage a
satisfactory solution will probably cost the Im-
perial exchequer a sum fully equal to all that
has been taken as seigniorage profits in the
provinces, and delay will only add to the cost by
the necessity of appeasing an angry and dis-
contented population. In one step has been taken
directing that from the 24th April, 1906, all
Mints shall be placed under the Imperial Board
of Revenue. This is a very necessary step, and
now there remains but one measure of regulation
to be adopted, assuming that the Imperial
government accepts as its own the previous
issues of the provincial Mints; the government
which, by one of its branches, issues these coins
at a certain face value must, in all its branches,
accept the coins in payment of all dues and at
the same value."The reasonableness and justice of this
obligation appears so apparent that we
expect it to be instantly admitted—in any
other quarter than Peking. It is to be
hoped that the report from which we have
been quoting will receive serious attention
even there.France has decided upon penny postage to her
own colonies.Shanghai is arranging to establish its horti-
cultural society on a broader basis.A committee has been appointed by the Army
Council to consider the subject of military
punishments. The committee is to meet at the
War Office.The spirit of economy is spreading. In future
cables relating to the doings of Mr. Warner's
team in South Africa, remarks the *Globe*, the
words, "Englishmen all out for a small
score," will be represented by a formula.Messrs. Hughes and Hough's coal report
dated May 3rd mentions that over 70,000 tons
of coal is expected; that since April 20th nearly
48,000 tons arrived; and that business has been
dull, with bids weakening and holders firm.There were fifteen plague cases yesterday
of which ten were fatal.A number of consors are being sent to Japan.
These should have been the first officials to have
their minds broadened.Mr. David J. Lennox has resigned the
secretaryship of the Institution of Engineers
and Shipbuilders, and succeeds Mr. C. B. Byrnes
as superintendent of the Peak tramway. Mr.
Byrnes is going home on leave.A man, about 62 years of age, was found at
West Point on Thursday lying in the middle
of the road with his head cut open and one of
his legs broken. He was taken to the hospital,
where the explanation was offered that the unfor-
tunate man had been knocked down by a tramcar.The people of Johannesburg have expressed
a desire that the Government shall forbid the
preaching by missionaries of equality to
natives. This appeals to us as an unconsidered
piece of consideration. The natives are no
happier for the chimera they have been swal-
lowing.A special telegram to the *Echo de Chine*
states that fifty examinations have been con-
ducted of members of the labour confederation,
some notable reactionaries, and the staff of the
newspaper *La Croix*, with the view to
determining the responsibility for the disorders
in the north. There is a secret society plotting
against the safety of the State.News of the death of Mr. Dan Corcoran,
engineer, s.s. *Onang*, at Singapore Hospital on
26th April, will be received with regret. A
young officer of much promise, being 23 years
of age, he was well known and very popular on
the China coast. Deceased was the eldest son
of the late Chief Inspector J. M. Corcoran, of
Hongkong Police, and of Sydney.In spite of the heavy rain the Spring Flower
and Vegetable Show of the Amoy Horticultural
Society was held on April 19th, but only at the
Masonic Hall, Kelang. The officials were:—
Judges of Flowers, Messrs H. F. Rankin and
V. G. Savi; vegetables, Messrs J. G. Gootz and
H. F. Rankin; Committee:—Messrs W. H.
Wallace, A. F. Gardner, H. F. Rankin and
W. Kuse; Hon. secretary, J. Arthur.An interesting discovery has been made on
board Nelson's flagship, the *Victory*, at
Portsmouth. For years it has been thought
that only four 24-pounder guns on the middle
deck remain of the original armament, but
recent documentary examination by Chief
Gunner Berry has revealed proof that eight
32-pounders, still standing on the lower deck,
also formed part of Nelson's battery of 104 guns
taken into action at Trafalgar.The Empress Dowager of China, learning
from Prince Ching of the earthquake at San
Francisco, commanded that a certain sum of
money from the Privy Purse should be sent to
relieve the Chinese who had suffered, and that
another sum of 1,000,000 be offered to the
American Government to swell the Relief Fund
being collected for the American sufferers.
Learning that President Roosevelt had refused
foreign assistance, Her Majesty commanded
that 10,000,000 should be sent to relieve her
subjects in San Francisco.A Hankow dispatch states that the Emperor
has granted the recommendation of Viceroy
Chung Chih-tung to change the Vice-regal
headquarters of the Hukwang Viceroyalty from
Wu-chang to Hankow, and that instructions
have already been issued for the selection of a
suitable spot for the construction of a Vice-regal
yamen of a semi-foreign style like that of
Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai in Tientsin. This will
be a great convenience for foreigners desiring
to call on the Hukwang Viceroy, as it saves a trip
across the Yangtze, and those who have ex-
perienced this in unfavourable weather will
appreciate it.The wedding took place on April 4th (says
the *Times*) at the new West-End Synagogue, St.
Petersburgh-place, W., between Eva, second
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Spitz, of
Inverness-house, Inverness-terrace, and Mr.
Paul Richter, of Messrs. E. Gutmann and Co.,
stockbrokers, son of Mr. I. Richter, of Vienna.
Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi, officiated. The
synagogue was decorated and a full choir was
in attendance. A reception was afterwards held
at Inverness-house, the residence of the bride's
father, and among the guests present were Sir
Samuel and Lady Montagu, Sir Isidore Spil-
mann, and Mr. B. E. Toeg, of Shanghai, and
many from America, Australia, and China.
The reception concluded with a theatrical per-
formance held in the theatre of Inverness-house.
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Richter are spending their
honeymoon in the south of France and Italy.By kind permission of Lieut. Col. A. G.
Pitt, D.S.O., and Officers, the Band of the
Second Battalion "The Queen's Own" (Royal
West Kent Regiment) will play the following
programme of music during dinner at the
Hongkong Hotel, on Saturday, 5th May, 1906:
March "Adolphe"..... Michaelis
Overture to "Die Zauberflöte"..... Mozart
Selection from "Pagliacci"..... Leoncavallo
Valse "Gold and Silver"..... Johann
Strauss
Selection from "Bird of Passage"..... Mendelssohn
Selection from "A Runaway Girl"..... Caryl
Incidental Music to "Monsieur Beaucaire".....
Rossini and BualossiDINNER.—Hors D'Oeuvres—Eggs on Aspic.
Soup—Champignon. Fish—Smoked Fish and
Butter Sauce. Entrees—Pigeon Paroisse and Green
Peas, Sweetbread Croquettes, Haricots or Tail Curry.
—Jurefish, Joints, etc.—Roast Sirloin of Beef
and Horseradish, Roast Capon and Celery Sauce,
Boiled Corned Beef of Pork and Pease Pudding,
Cold Spiced Beef and Plain Salad. Sweets—
Comma Pudding, Marshmallow Ice Cream and
Finger Cakes, Apple Pie, Tartlets, Tipsey Cake.
Dessert—Coffee—Fruits.

TELEGRAMS.

[DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

PRISONERS REVOLT AT
SHANGHAI.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

SHANGHAI, April 4th.

The prisoners in the Municipal
Gaol to-day made an organised at-
tempt at escape.Mr. Blennerhassett, head-gaoler,
received serious sword wounds and
was conveyed to hospital.
Two Indian warders were badly
injured.The prompt measures taken were
successful in suppressing the out-
break.The noted brigand Vah Mao Mao,
undergoing twenty years' penal ser-
vitude, was killed, as well as another
Chinese prisoner, while five convicts
were wounded.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

THE LHASA TREATY.

LONDON, May 2nd.

Lord Fitzmaurice, in the House of Lords,
said that the treaty with Peking of the
27th April secures the adhesion of China
to the Lhasa Convention, and in no wise
alters the conditions under which Great
Britain undertakes not to encroach on
Tibet, nor to interfere with its government.
China undertakes not to allow any foreign
state to interfere with the government of
Tibet, or its treaty states. Great Britain
does not seek for herself any concessions
under Article 9 of the Lhasa Treaty, which
are denied to foreigners. The amount of
the Tibetan indemnity is not changed.

THE DUTY ON TEA.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The House of Commons has passed the
Tea resolution unanimously.The Tea Buyers' Association has tele-
graphed to Mr. Asquith that the reduction
of a penny is absolutely unsatisfactory, and
they would prefer the duty had not been
altered.RESULT OF THE TWO THOUSAND
GUINEAS.

LONDON, May 2nd.

- 1.—Gorgos.
- 2.—Dame Agnes Colt.
- 3.—Ramrod.

Twelve ran.—The betting at the start was
20 to 1, 100 to 8, and 100 to 7 respectively.

THE TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The Porte, in a note to the Persian Am-
bassador, declares that in view of the
Islamism, common to both countries, he
desires the earliest understanding in the
interests of both, and asks Persia to send
commissioners to delimitate the frontier.

THE TROUBLE IN NATAL.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The natives in Northern Natal are showing
restlessness and all reservists in Durban
have been ordered to parade for the purpose
of impressing the natives.

THE OLYMPIAN SPORTS.

LONDON, May 2nd.

At Athens, in the Marathon race, there
were 53 competitors, including 25 Greeks,
7 Britons, and 5 Americans, the entire 26
miles was lined with spectators and the
enthusiasm was immense, Herring, the
Canadian, won in 2 hours 51 minutes, Swan-
berg was second in 2 hours 57 minutes, and
Frank, the American, third in 3 hours. The
Americans won 11 events, the British 4
and the Greeks 3.

(N.C. Daily News Service.)

AN ENTERPRISE FOR KWANGSI.

Peking, April 28th.

A Frenchman who is opening some lead
mines at Mount Mawellung, Shanghai, Si, has
recently asked for a concession to build a rail-
way between Shanghai and Lushow.

THE TOKYO REVIEW.

Tokyo, April 29th.

A triumphant review takes place to-morrow,
and an imperial review for victims of the war
is to follow.The town is overflowing with foreign tourists,
and provincial visitors.Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Murray, formerly of
Hongkong, were residing at one of the big San
Francisco hotels destroyed by the earthquake.
Their numerous friends in the Colony are still
anxiously awaiting news of their safety. An
official telegram states that the total number of
deaths was less than three hundred.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 3rd.

Cheung To-chai (Taotai), who was in his
native village in the Heungshan district at the
time when he was elected president of the Rail-
way, has declined to accept the position on
account of old age and ill-health. He stated
that he would accept the position of vice-presi-
dent if offered to him. He has requested
Wm. Taotai, to report this to the Viceroy at
once.

HUPEH'S SUPPORT.

The Cantonese merchants in Hupoh sent a
cable to the General Chamber of Commerce
here stating that 220,000 shares have been sub-
scribed for and the first installment of one dollar
per share has already been collected.

A FORBIDDEN INDULGENCE.

A military officer, Captain Lau Sik-kwong,
has been arrested in an opium den in the act
of smoking opium. He is locked up in the
Military Yamen. Captain Lau alleges in
defense that he went in to search for soldiers
smoking opium.

A QUIET INCIDENT.

The head Monk of the Temple of the
Guardian Spirit of the Town has been fined
Tls. 2,000 by the Viceroy for keeping his
temple in an insanitary condition. The Viceroy
goes daily to that temple to pray for the
cessation of rain.

NEW NAMED.

Yu Yu-kwan, an expectant magistrate, who
is at present director of the infantry college,
has been appointed to the post of Nam-hoi,
and will take up his appointment on the 27th
inst.

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Owing to the unfavourable weather, the
H.K.C.C. lawn tennis tournament is progressing
slowly, and the date for completion of the first
and second rounds has been extended to the 10th
instant. The results to date are as follows:—Event "A," Championship: R. F. C. Master
beat E. Humphreys, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.
Event "B," Single handicap (A class): A. Boyd
beat H. W. Slade, 6-4, 2-6, 7-5; L. N. Murphy
beat Dr. J. H. Swan, 9-7, 6-3; F. C. Zehrmann
beat C. E. H. Beavis, 6-4, 5-7, 6-1; T. E. Norris
beat J. R. Wood, 7-5, 6-1, 6-2; T. E. Pearce
beat G. A. Hastings, 6-8, 8-6, 6-4; P. Guercio
beat G. E. Morrell, 6-3, 7-5; G. H. Edwards
beat H. G. C. Bailey, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1; R. Macpherson
beat A. H. Hollingsworth, 6-1, 6-3; R. F. C.
Master beat R. J. L. Wright, 8-6, 6-2; R. D.
Atkinson beat W. E. Leekie.Event "B 2," single handicap (B class): A. O.
Brown beat D. E. Clark, 6-3, 6-4; A. H. Laing
beat Dr. J. H. Swan, 6-2, 9-7; C. C. Rutledge
beat C. H. Mackay, 6-0, 6-1; W. King beat R.
Harding, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4; R. M. Eschiel beat
H. H. Taylor, 6-4, A. Dowley beat P. Jacks,
6-2, 6-0; E. C. Hagan beat a walk-over from
M. E. Asger; T. C. Graham beat F. Graham,
6-2, 6-2; J. L. Macpherson beat L. E. Lam-
mert, 6-2, 6-4.Event "C," double handicap: J. R. Wood
and G. A. Woodcock beat a walk-over from E. A.
Fowler and F. C. Butler; R. Henderson and
T. E. Pearce beat H. T. Jackson and A. H.
Hollingsworth, 6-4, 6-1; E. B. Forman and
E. V. D. Farr beat a walk-over from E.
Humphreys and W. E. Leekie. In the second
round T. C. Gray and C. P. Chater beat H. M.
and F. C. Kendall, 6-1, 6-4; Wei On and A. E.
Carro beat A. O. Brown and H. R. Wells, 5-3,
6-4, 6-3; R. Henderson and T. E. Pearce beat
J. R. Wood and G. A. Woodcock, 6-2, 6-4; P.
K. Kayroft and T. B. Norris beat O. C. Olliffe
and D. E. Clark, 6-0, 3-6, 8-6; G. A. Hastings
and R. F. C. Master beat a walk-over from W.
King and W. H. Parrell; J. L. Macpherson
and C. C. Rutledge beat P. P. J. Wodchoss
and A. G. M. Fletcher, 6-1, 6-0.Event "D," professional pairs: E. Ham-
phreys and G. H. Edwards, merchants, beat
J. H. Wood and G. A. Woodcock, Civil Service,
6-4, 7-5; R. E. O. Bird and A. O. Brown,
scholastic, beat W. C. D. Turner and L. M.
Murphy, banking, 6-2, 6-6, 6-2; A. Boyd and
R. Macpherson, banking, beat R. D. Atkinson
and G. E. Morrell, law, 6-4, 6-2. In the second
round R. Hancock and F. C. Zehrmann beat
Captain Smith, R. A., and Lt. Whyte, R.A.,
6-3, 9-6, 6-4; T. B. Norris and H. Pinckney beat
a walk-over from A. E. Wright and A. H.
Hollingsworth; Wei On and R. F. C. Master
beat R. B. Beattie and R. G. L. Wright, 6-1, 6-4.REFORMING CHINESE CRIMINAL
LAWS.It is reported from Peking that Their
Excellencies Shen Chia-pen and Wu Ting-
fang, of the Board of Punishments, who are
carrying on the work of revising the criminal
laws of this Empire, intend to recommend to
abolishing the custom of decapitation of
criminals and substituting in its stead death by
strangling, whether by hanging or by the rush
is not stated. The gravity of the crime is to
decide whether the doomed prisoner shall be
summarily executed or at the autumn assizes of
the year following a crime.A Chinese journalist writes:—There will
probably be considerable opposition on the part
of the high provincial authorities to the reform.
The object of all law is to prevent the recurrence
of crime. Decapitation in a degree strikes
terror into the hearts of many would-be
criminals because the summary separation of
the head from the body means a headless spirit
which cannot enter the purgatory which alone
enables its transmigration into the bodies of
new-born beings. Death by strangulation
relieves the criminal of his doubts on this point.A Manila poet strikes a key that will be no
less familiar in Hongkong:—"Yes, I'm making stacks of money,
And I'm working, night and morn,
But I'd like to smell the fragrance
Of the blossom on the eorn.
No, I do not think I'm homesick,
Very little, any way;
But I'd like to hear a mower
Rattle through a field of hay."

POLICE COURT.

Friday May 4th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (First
Police Magistrate).

AN EXAMPLE.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephenson, solicitor, prosecuted
a coolie who was found on his premises without
permission, and explained that he did so in
order that that might be an example and not a
deterrent to others. A fine of \$5 or 14 days'
imprisonment was imposed.

TRESPASSING.

A Turk named Babrah Abraham was charged
with trespassing on Government property. It
was stated that he entered West Point Police
Building daily with the presumed object of
begging from the Indians. He was ordered to
pay a fine of \$2 and cautioned not to repeat
the offence.

A NICE POINT.

Four native seamen on board the *Glenloch*
were charged by the chief engineer with disobey-
ing his orders. Mr. F. X. d'Almada a Castro
defended.It appeared that the defendants, who were
engaged in England, contracted for a period of
three months or until the ship arrived in Hong-
kong. When the ship reached here they wanted
to leave immediately, and when ordered to wipe
the engines they refused.The chief engineer, David McKenzie, stated
that it was the custom for the firemen to wipe
down the engines, before being paid off.The master, Edward Stallard, said the men
gave no reason for refusing to work. They
simply said they would not do it. There was
no mention when they were engaged of the
hours they were to work. They were not told
when they were engaged in London that they
would have to work four hours and have eight
hours off. Firemen were supposed to know
their duties. He did not tell them.Mr. d'Almada said men having worked their
four hours that day did not know that they
would be expected to clean the engines. At
the time the contract was made they were told
what their duties would be.His Worship held the defendants knew
what their duties were and they would have
to go to gaol for 14 days.

THE MORPHIA SEIZURES.

A sequel to the recent forfeiture of morphia
transpired when Messrs. McEwen, Frickel and
Co. and Chu Yee Kin Company applied for a
releasing of the cases in order to prove their
respective claims to the morphia declared for-
feited in the absence of claimants. Mr. F. B.
Deacon (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, and Deacon)
appeared in the interests of the Opium Farmer,
while Mr. Bailey (from the office of Messrs.
Johnson, Stokes, and Massey) appeared for the
former firm and Mr. John Hastings for the
latter.The cases have been partly heard, and Mr.
Duncan, manager of Messrs. McEwen, Frickel
and Co., appeared in support of that firm's claim.
Mr. Bailey submitted that the document pro-
duced by Messrs. McEwen, Frickel and Co.
proved that they were the agents of the owners
the China and Japan Trading Co.Mr. Hastings' client produced the invoices for
the goods which he was claiming, received from
Shanghai.

His Worship reserved his decision.

BOUND OVER.

Thomas White was summoned by E. H.
Stanfield, chief engineer of the s.s. *Tai On*, for
disobeying his orders.Defendant—He struck me first.
His Worship—I think I had better bind you
over to keep the peace. I think that will be
sufficient.Defendant was accordingly bound over in
\$100 for one year.ESPIONAGE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND
POLICE MAGISTRATE).Rosario Ricardilli, gunner's mate on board the
U.S. ship *Duchess*, was charged with being
disorderly at Hungnam and assaulting an Indian
constable, and fined \$1.

NOISY COOLIES.

Mr. E. Lourino, assistant in Messrs. Shewan,
Tomes and Co., charged two coolies with
behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner in
the street on the 3rd inst. They were convicted
and fined \$1 and bound over in \$25 to be of
good behaviour for six months.

DANGEROUS GOODS.

A man and a woman were charged with
carrying dangerous goods, 42 cartridges, with-
out having them labelled at Kowloon Quay on
3rd inst. The man was discharged but the
woman was fined \$10.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road West.
Third Sunday after Easter. Morning prayer 11
a.m.—Venite, Acolyte; Te Deum, Canticle, Jubilate,
Ossuley, Hymns, 106, 292, 594 and 679. Holy
Communion 12.15. Evening Prayer 6.30. Magni-
ficat, Credo; Nunc Dimittis, Tuckers, Hymns,
106, 296, 593 and 681.The Church launch *Dayspring*, will call on ships
carrying white crews, to bring from the shores to
the services, Lord's Day, 11 a.m.,

HAMBURG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

April 4th.

TURKEY TRADE.

Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal plans have been shelved for the present; his ideas may be right or they may be wrong, but little will be put into them unless British merchants and manufacturers put their best foot forward. They have often themselves to thank if their trade with foreign countries stagnates or falls off, as is once more clearly demonstrated by the annual report of H. B. M. Consul-General in Constantinople. According to it British trade makes little progress in Turkey, while that of other countries, Austria, France, Italy and notably Germany is advancing rapidly. It attributes the success of our German consuls in part to political considerations which have assisted them in securing valuable contracts for arms and railway material, but chiefly to the careful manner in which they study the wants and character of the people and the conditions of the markets, sending their travellers all over the country. Other nations do the same, only the English are behindhand. An English merchant of high standing in Constantinople complains that out of 83 travellers who called upon him within a certain time only two had been from the United Kingdom and they had merely looked in *en passant*, being on a pleasure trip to the East. In January last he was visited by fifteen representatives of firms in Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt-on-main, Paris, Vienna and Zurich, but by none from England; the Frankfurt firm deals principally in English goods; why cannot English houses do the business, he asks? The trade in English waterproofs, for instance, has passed entirely into the hands of Hamburg and Berlin firms, the latter monopolizing moreover to a great extent the trade in neckties, ladies' costumes, blouses, stockings, underlinen, leather goods, shoes, etc., simply because they have travellers everywhere who, by constantly laying before the buyers their own patterns and samples cut English make. The admirably organized combined services of steamers and railways, which allow of goods being forwarded from the interior of the empire to the East at through-rates barely higher than the cost of carriage to one of the ports, materially assist their efforts, while the German Oriental Bank, the Anatolian railway, the projected one to Bagdad and other similar undertakings serve to foster the commercial relations between the two countries. Germany and France do not look upon Turkey as a *quantité négligeable* in the English world seem to do, and it is to be feared that the latter will yet have cause to regret the indifference with which they are relinquishing the firm footing they had gained in that country; for foreign competitors are ever ready to rush in where they see an opening.

Words of admonition such as these should be seriously taken to heart, for if the Trade Disputes Bill which is now before Parliament, and which practically hands over the control of the entire industries of the United Kingdom to the Unions, becomes law, British merchants and manufacturers will find it more difficult than ever to cope with foreign competition abroad.

COAL STRIKES.

In view of the gigantic strike of colliers in the United States it may be interesting to cast a glance at the direful economic results of the last coal strike in this country, which involved 337,000 workmen and their families and lasted for 28 weeks. The loss in wages is computed at nearly thirty million dollars, while the masters suffered to the extent of over fifty millions, including some six millions from wilful damage to buildings and plant. The railway companies estimate their loss at about 23 millions, the total cost of the struggle being put down at 149 millions.

MORE LABOUR TROUBLES.

And still from labour troubles are breaking out every day! Last week the men in the lignite mines in the province of Saxony and the adjacent principalities struck work, although wages are said to be fair and there seems to be no just grounds for discontent. Of 3,500 hands employed 2,700 have already turned out and others are likely to follow. In the iron foundries and engine factories in Hanover all men engaged by the day have stopped working and the others have given notice, which in some cases has been anticipated by the masters. The movement emanates from the Middle-German Union of Metal-workers who some time ago presented a list of demands to the foundries, who refused to discuss the matter; it should have passed through the hands of the newly-formed committee of the workmen. In the meantime most of the demands have been silently granted, the principal question still open being that of a minimum wage for casters and moulders irrespective of their deserts. This point the masters will not concede, and the Union now threatens to call out the stoppage of most of the machine factories in the North of Germany and condemn thousands of hands to enforced idleness. It deserves to be noticed that both in Saxony and Hanover the Unions have chosen to ignore the men's committees, which at the special request of the labour party were established by law last year for the purpose of settling difficulties between masters and men. In Berlin 10,000 journeyman painters turned out yesterday, and here in Hamburg the sailors and other seafaring men are causing trouble. There was some hope of the strike in the mining districts of the North of France being settled but on a ballot being taken a majority of two to one pronounced in favour of a continuance of the struggle.

HEROISM.

The cable will have informed you of the discovery last week of thirteen men still alive in one of the galleries of the ill-fated mines of Courrières; they had subsisted for nearly three weeks on the bark of the woodwork, on the flesh of dead horses, turnips and oats, which they

found in the stables. They fortunately came across a supply of water which probably saved their lives, but it is doubtful whether they would not after all have succumbed if it had not been for the noble example of patience and fortitude set them by one of their number, named Nomy, who, as it were, assumed the leadership and managed to keep up their spirits. The French Government have acknowledged his heroism by conferring upon him the Cross of the Legion of Honour; another of the men, Prevost, son, has been distinguished by the gold medal of the first class. The captain of the German salvage brigade, which returned home last week, accompanied by the blessing of a grateful population, was also honoured with the cross of that famous order, the gold medal of the first class being bestowed upon the other members of the corps. Since the discovery of the thirteen survivors the sound of human voices and signals of distress have been reported from various quarters, but it is thought that they are but the outcome of an excited imagination on the part of some of the rescuing parties. The French Government have ordered a strict enquiry into the causes of the catastrophe.

THIS LATE MR. REINHOLD.

I regret to have to report the death from failure of the heart of Mr. W. Reinhold, senior partner in the firm of Reinhold & Company of this town, who was well known and greatly esteemed in commercial circles in the Far East.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

"THE GREAT THURSTON."

An altogether unique entertainment is that provided by "The Great Thurston." It is as refined as it is novel, and equally interesting to men, women, and children, all of whom are forced to round-eyed wonderment. Thurston has the knack of creating suspense while he works up the details of an illusion, and, upon completing it, of substituting for the expectation the most profound mystery. As a showman and exponent of the dark art he ranks above the best English memory can recall. Added to the stage effects employed to get a subtle atmosphere of mysticism is a suggestion of Oriental sumptuousness in the architecture of the auditorium of the theatre. The whole setting is reminiscent of the Arabian Nights. Thurston finishes the picture as the magician. That he should have upon the delicate mechanism of feminine hearts, on the subject of which his English Press notices are so eloquent, can be understood from his attractive presence and romantic surroundings.

Unlike the general run of necromancers, Thurston has a quiet method of giving his entertainment. He does not go on patter, but gets his audience guessing right away. He is rather skilful at leading them on, and then doing the unexpected thing, whereas there is laughter; he also works on their suspicions, and when they are just about to brand him a charlatan, he springs his surprise, and provokes them to baffled admiration. An instance in point was a trick with a small cabinet and a wooden cube. The cabinet opens in two places, but he would only open one compartment at once when insisting that the cube had disappeared after it had been shut up in the cabinet before the eyes of the spectators. With growing uneasiness, nicely feigned, he ignored the clamouring of the gods to open both compartments, but when they would be no longer denied, he complied, and they laughed at the next way they were hoodwinked.

Again he filled a large glass tank with water. Then he took a cloth, shook it out and threw it over the tank, drawing it off immediately after, and—hey, presto!—a mermaid was swimming about in it, only she had the ordinary rather limbs of a girl, instead of the traditional tail. To satisfy a few sceptics, he threw the cloth over the glass tank again, and another nymph was surprised. But one of the most remarkable illusions of the evening was performed at the hands of a girl's feet were bound, and Thurston went through some hypnotic passes in the gravest imaginable fashion. Then he folded his subject's arms, and she was laid on a couch of sorts. From this in a horizontal position, she followed the magician's motioning hands into mid-air, and suspended from nothing she remained stationary, while he passed hoops round her from feet to head and vice versa. After that, to the amazement of all beholders, the subject began to revolve, still in the horizontal attitude; when she lowered her hands, on to the couch. The trick was as easy as it was unexplainable. There was a freshness about all his work that corroborated Thurston's claim to be the original inventor of all he showed. His card manipulating was also clean and too quick for the most alert eye, which might also be said of everything he did.

The entertainment was divided into three parts, in each of which Thurston was the star performer. Mr. Thurston carries a company of sixteen trained assistants and thirty tons of baggage and scenery. As a variety, which will be greatly appreciated, Mr. Thurston introduces Miss Maud Amber and Mr. Wilf Blake. "Winfield Blake and Maud Amber are two artists of established reputation in comic opera, musical comedy and vaudeville. Their performance is distinguished by genuine comedy, song singing, and stylish dancing. They are versatile, their methods are refined, and their sense of metropolitan successes. Mr. Thurston has had the good fortune to secure the artists owing to their willingness to make a complete circuit of the world on a sight-seeing tour.

We are informed by the Robinson Piano Company that already there have been "exceptional" bookings; and the belief of those with knowledge is that the demand for seats will increase rather than diminish.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P.M. str. *Montpelier* sailed from San Francisco on the 2nd inst., and is due at this port on the 27th inst.

The str. *Argos* sailed from Astoria on the 29th April, and is due to arrive at this port on the 27th inst.

The Indo-China str. *Laisang*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 3rd inst., at 11 a.m.

The O.S. & C.M. str. *Bellerophon*, left Shanghai on the 3rd inst., a.m., and is due here on Saturday afternoon.

CHINA TRADE RETURNS, 1905.

Following are further extracts from the report for 1905, by the Statistical Secretary of the I. M. C.—The collection of the year was Hk. Tls. 35,111,005, an increase of Hk. Tls. 3,617,849, or 11½ per cent. Considered in its relation to China's Foreign indebtedness, the collection in 1904, at the average exchange of that year, realised 24,410,019, and 25,331,230 in 1905, the average exchange of 1905, the fortuitous gain to the Chinese exchequer being 17 per cent, and the drain on the Imperial resources being reduced to this extent. The increase is almost entirely provided by import duty, which was greater by Hk. Tls. 3,162,773, or 30 per cent; the explanation of this increase has been given elsewhere, and it should probably be held that much of its anticipation of 1906 Revenue. Export duty was practically unaltered, while Coast Trade Duty was more by Hk. Tls. 173,872, indicating a diminished foreign trade and increased shipments coastwise. The revenue (duty and like) from Opium was Hk. Tls. 6,857,243, a reduction of Hk. Tls. 38,476; to this revenue, foreign Opium contributed Hk. Tls. 5,711,711, less by Hk. Tls. 313,491, and Native Opium contributed Hk. Tls. 1,145,532, more by Hk. Tls. 224,934. Tobacco Dues were more by 10 per cent. Inland Transit Dues were Hk. Tls. 2,034,403, an increase of Hk. Tls. 247,156, almost entirely from foreign goods imports, and fully accounted for by development in the traffic at Tientsin alone.

In considering the geographical distribution of the Revenue, it must be borne in mind that, on the Import trade of the northern and Yangtze ports, the principal part of the duties is collected at Shanghai, the primary importing port, and that only that part of the Import trade pays Duty at the subsidiary ports which is shipped in direct steamers or is under through bill of lading, to be transhipped directly at Shanghai. Taking the consumption ("net Import") of foreign goods in the Customs districts of Shanghai and of Tientsin and China Yangtze together, it will be observed that the value of the goods in the two districts, in 1904, was in the proportion of 23 to 48, the year 1904 being taken because in 1905 so much of the net Import at Shanghai was made up of stocks in the warehouses carried over to 1906; the relative proportion of Import Duties collected was, in 1904, as 91 to 9, and in 1905, as 86 to 14. With this proviso borne in mind, it is to be noted that Newchwang has collected a total greater than in any previous year except 1899. Export duty was less than in 1904, but collection on Imports, Foreign and Native, was more than double. The ports in Chihli are more by a half than in 1904, chiefly on the Import trade, from which the collection was doubled. Shantung ports are more by a fourth, Chefoo and Kinkow maintaining their relative position. On the Szechwan trade the collection improved by a fifth, an increase nearly measured by the larger Revenue from Native Opium. The Hunan ports improved slightly, Changsha is taking its natural position as the principal original port for Exports. Hankow shows a small falling off in the total, but with collection from direct Foreign Imports greater by a half. The Lower Yangtze maintain its position, Wuhu showing some increase, and Kiukiang and Chinkiang a decrease. The collection at Shanghai exceeded that of 1904 by Hk. Tls. 1,750,732, being half the total increase at the 30 ports; the increase in the Foreign Import Duty was Hk. Tls. 1,860,192; there was a decrease of Hk. Tls. 135,475 in Export Duty with smaller differences under other heads. The Chekiang ports show decreases considerable in their proportions, generally distributed over all heads of Exports. Foochow continues its downward course, with a reduced export of Tea and a smaller consumption of Opium; and Amoy was unchanged. Ports in Kwangtung including Whampoa slightly. The collection of Hk. Tls. 8,621,871, against Hk. Tls. 6,385,015 in 1904; Kowloon and Lappa show considerable increase, due to larger quantities of Opium taking the junk channel; and Kiangchow show some development in its Exports trade and a markedly increased consumption of Opium. The frontier ports present no distinctive characteristics, except that at Mongtze, Import Duties were less and Export Duty was more. The total value of the Foreign trade in 1905 was Hk. Tls. 674,988,838, an increase of 16 per cent. To this total the northern, Yangtze, and central ports, from Newchwang to Wenchow, contributed 72 per cent; the southern ports, from Santiao to Pakhoi, 26 per cent; and the frontier ports, 1½ per cent. The share of Shanghai alone, as a primary importing and ultimate exporting port, was 53 per cent of the whole trade of China and 74 per cent of the total of the district countries subsidiary to it. The disposition of Imports to Exports has gone on increasing; Imports were greater than in 1904 by 30 per cent, and Exports were less by 45 per cent; while Imports exceeded Exports by 45 per cent in 1904 and by no less than 97 per cent in 1905.

A large portion of the trade of China usually 40 per cent of Imports and Exports passes through Hongkong, and must be assigned in our records to that port, though it can produce or cover the figures of the total value of the direct trade with such country. Exports from China show a total of Hk. Tls. 233,769,000, according to the statistics of the several countries, against Hk. Tls. 194,808,854 by our own figures; the latter sum was in 1903 based on market values, which the addition of Duty and shipping charges would increase by about Hk. Tls. 20,000,000, to which again, for the Commerce value of most countries, including Whampoa, freight and insurance. Here, again, we are able to analyze the trade with British India, India receipts from China amounting to Hk. Tls. 10,390,000, while direct shipments from Chinese Treaty ports were valued at Hk. Tls. 1,944,013. Among the Indian receipts are shown Raw Silk and Silk Piece Goods valued at Hk. Tls. 4,927,000, and Tea valued at Hk. Tls. 747,000, the two categories being pre-eminently of Chinese origin; also refined Sugar valued at Hk. Tls. 1,740,000, and Copper Ingots Hk. Tls. 499,000, the bulk of the former and all the latter probably originating elsewhere than in China.

Making due allowance for the fact that Hongkong acts to a minor extent as a receiving and distributing centre for neighbouring ports—Kwangchowwan, Formosa, Manila, etc.—and for a difference in some cases in the period of arrival of goods of value, it would seem safe to say that the distribution shown in the first and third columns of figures in the table gives a fair approximation to the true division of the foreign trade of China in 1905, both direct and through Hongkong.

(a) Imports.—The total value of net Imports was Hk. Tls. 447,100,791, to which the northern, Yangtze, and central ports contributed 76 per cent; the southern ports 22 per cent; and the frontier ports, 1½ per cent. The total was Hk. Tls. 103,040,183 more than in 1904, the increase being provided, roughly, a half by Cotton manufactures, a fourth by Metals, and a fourth by Sundries.

Opium was imported in smaller quantities, 51,190 piculs of all kinds, the quantity being 5 per cent, and the value 8 per cent, less than in 1904. Bengal Opium (Bansaree and Patna) more than recovered the loss of 1904, being 1,343

piculs more than in 1903 and 4,666 piculs more than in 1904; Malwa and Porania together were 7,931 piculs less than in 1903 and 7,542 piculs less than in 1904. The northern ports took a slightly larger quantity, 690 against 687 piculs, mainly due to the difficulty of getting Manchurian drug. The Yangtze ports consumed much less of the Indian drug, 7,168 against 8,745 piculs, the void being filled by increased use of Chinese Opium. Shanghai consumed and sent inland 14,811 piculs, against 15,203 piculs in 1904, the consumption of the Soochow district being included in these figures; while the Chekiang ports took 4,041 piculs, against 4,813 piculs. Coming now to the area supplied from Hongkong as a distributing centre, Fuhkien took 6,000 piculs, against 7,273 piculs in 1904; Kwangtung ports (including Whampoa), on the other hand, show an increase, 18,602 against 17,661 piculs, increased consumption being reported from all but Swatow. The Lappa Commissioner notes, with reference to the increase (518 piculs, 4½ per cent.) in the quantity passing his stations, that "a significantly corresponding decrease of 838 piculs took place in the shipments from Hongkong to Kwangchowwan"; the Kiangchow Commissioner comments in the same sense on the increase (from 450 to 1,075 piculs) in the quantity reported to his office; arrangements made for the development of the legitimate trade of this leased territory have involved greater regard being shown for the rights of the leasing Power in the adjoining territory. The reduction in the total is accounted for by diminished consumption in Central China—the Yangtze basin with Chekiang; and in that general place of Indian Opium being taken by its Chinese rival. The rise in exchange reduced the cost of laying down the Foreign drug, and its consumption would have been still less but for this fact and for the action of the Indian Opium Department in increasing its sales of Bengal Opium and lowering the price. For Chinese Opium a new generation is coming on which is not wedded to any other favour, and which, in its favour, not uncharacteristic, and its lower cost decidedly attractive, and it is likely to land more and more to replace Indian Opium. The Chinese government is aware of the necessity of regulating the internal traffic in Opium and to the possibility of deriving a large Revenue from it; and since 3rd July has instituted the simultaneous levy of a collective tax on the drug coming down the Yangtze past Ichang, circulation being thereafter exempt from tax in eight provinces, to be later extended to 15 provinces. This, including customs levy, now amounts to a uniform rate of Hk. Tls. 118.83 a picul for junk-borne Opium, while for steamer-borne Opium it is Hk. Tls. 134.79 for the four "inner" provinces and Hk. Tls. 104 for the four "outer" provinces. Our only satisfactory index of the internal movement of Native Opium is found in the statistics of the Ichang Customs, and there, including both steamer-borne and junk-borne, the quantities have during the past six years been as follows:

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000

Piculs Piculs Piculs Piculs Piculs Piculs
26,443 26,555 22,008 24,888 36,856 36,811
The legitimate importation of Morphia continues trifling, 54 ounces. The only comment to be found in an incident in a village near Amoy, where a bag of American Flour, imported from Hongkong, caused the death of over 20 people from a concealed packet of Morphia which had been broken up in it.

Cotton manufactures rose to the abnormal value of Hk. Tls. 121,432,953, which was 31 per cent, more than in 1904, on the inflated valuation of that year, and 30 per cent more than the highest previously recorded import, that of 1902, when Cotton values were more normal. Plain fabrics (unbleached Shirtings, Sheetings, C. Cloths, Drills, and Jeans) increased heavily, the importations in four years past having been as follows:

1902	1903	1904	1905
18,710,489	13,562,460	12,640,984	27,734,980

The price of Raw Cotton in the Western markets was low at the end of 1904 and continued low for the first three months of 1905; during this period, as stated in my last Report, orders were placed for future delivery of large quantities of Piece Goods, and the subsequent increase in the price of Cotton (an increase of 67 per cent, from 3½d. per lb. in January to 6½d. in February) operated only to the benefit of the importers in China. Of the plain fabrics named above, supplies came from the principal producing countries in the following proportions:

1903	1904	1905
Great Britain 7,841,003	8,108,029	13,548,025
America 4,782,141	3,737,348	12,500,933
Japan 73,737	607,312	784,580
India 53,806	183,461	630,636

To the import of 1905 the English mills contributed 49 per cent; the American, 45 per cent; the Japanese, 3 per cent; and the Indian, a little over 2 per cent. Fancy goods, with a reduced cost for raw material, increased in value from Hk. Tls. 24,162,260 in 1904 to Hk. Tls. 27,330,895 in 1905. The increase in quantities is very evident, and is most marked in Chinese and French, Cotton Italian and Lastings, and Cotton Blankets. Cotton Yarn increased generally, even English spinings sharing in the advance; the total increased from 2,285,375 to 2,553,797 piculs, of which India contributed 1,844,846 piculs and Japan 631,442 piculs. For this year Yarn has been swamped in the inflow of fabrics, and from a general average, taking one year with another, of a half of the value of all Cotton manufactures, the value of Yarn has fallen to 33 per cent, of the whole. The mills of China have, however, had a busy and profitable year, and have supplied a larger proportion of the demand than formerly, being helped out by a fall in the Shanghai price of Cotton, coinciding with the rise in the price elsewhere.

The import of Metals was more than doubled in value, Brass, Lead, Tin, and Quicksilver, the least in quantity and value, the reduced export of lead being attributable to the reduced price of Tin, and to some extent, to the increased price in Western markets. Iron and Steel were considerably increased in nearly every kind. Of the total value of all Metals, Hk. Tls. 4,428,998, Copper contributed over two-thirds, the importation (excluding Wire) in the past three years having been as follows:

1903	1904	1905	
Quantity Piculs	91,971	288,528	961,621
Value Hk. Tls.	2,506,741	8,794,322	31,133,551

KODAKS AT HOME PRICES.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK (23-12-6d.) \$38.00
" 4 CARTRIDGE " (25-15-0d.) \$60.00

LONG HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

[35]

BEIERSCH-BIERBROUWERIJ

"DE AMSTEL"

AMSTERDAM

PASTEURIZED

EXPORT

PILSENER

BEER.

For Cases 4 Doz. Quarts ... \$16.50

" 6 " Pints ... 16.50

" 1 " " ... 2.75

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

TELEPHONE No. 135.

[35]

BABY CAME
NEAR DYING

From an Awful Skin Humour Covering Entire Body—Scratched Till Blood Ran—Wasted to Skeleton—Hands Like Claws—Cuticura Brings Blessed Relief and Speedy Cure.

"WOULD HAVE DIED
BUT FOR CUTICURA"

"When my little boy was three months old his head broke out with a rash, which was very itchy and ran considerable watery fluid. We tried everything we could, but he got worse all the time till it spread to his arms, legs, and then to his entire body, and he came near dying. It itched so he would scratch till the blood ran, and a thin yellowish stuff would be all over his pillow in the morning. I had to put mittens on his hands to keep him from tearing his skin. He got so weak he took fainting spells and we would think him dying. He was almost a skeleton and his little hands were thin like claws."

"He was had about eight months when we tried Cuticura. I had not laid him down in his cradle in the daytime for a long time. He had got so that he just slept in our arms all the time."

"I washed him with Cuticura Soap and put on one application of Cuticura Ointment and he was so soothed that I put him in his cradle. You don't know how glad I felt when he felt better. It took one box of Cuticura Ointment, pretty near one cake of Cuticura Soap, and about half a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, to cure. I think he would have died only for the Cuticura."

"No more in 14 years. Mrs. Maitland writes, under date of Feb. 24, 1903: 'It affords me pleasure to inform you that it is fourteen years since my boy was cured of the terrible skin disease. He has been permanently cured and is hearty and strong.'"

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depot: London, 41, Chancery Lane; New York, 10, Nassau St.; San Francisco, 10, S. W. Cor. Broadway, U.S.A. Sole Proprietors: J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

—Mailed Free, "How to Cure Baby Humours."

56-16

TYPEWRITERS

CLEANED, REPAIRED, OVERHAULED

TYPEWRITING WORK UNDER

TAKEN. Charges moderate.

F. A. V. RIBETRO

(late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau)

34, Queen's Road Central (Second Floor).

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [19]

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER.

BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply

ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH

WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and

Bollers.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW,

Manager,

Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor,

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. 821

JUST PUBLISHED.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CEAS. J. HARCOTTE.

(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs

Service, Author of "The Mystic

Flower Land," etc.)

The volume, which consists of 461

pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of

historical interest showing the disposition of

the Forces at the battle of Kweiin, is dedicated

to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A.

RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs

and Superstitions, combined with the insight it

gives into political conditions in China, makes

"CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent

volume for presentation to friends at home.

Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese

Emblem in Gold.

Price ... \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,

LTD., Messrs. W. BROWNE & CO., or from the

Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG

DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 4th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen over N.E. Japan and the E. coast of China, and risen in S. Japan.

A shallow area of low pressure lies off the E. coast of Japan.

Gradients are slight in S. China and moderate E. and S.E. winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate S.W. winds; showery.

TO LET.
NO. 15, KNUITSFORD TERRACE.
KOWLOON.
Apply to--
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST.
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen Equal to Home
work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware
Merchants. Wholesale and Retail
Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry.
Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Commission Agents.
35 & 37, Hing Loong Street
(1st Street West of Central
Market.) Telephone No. 515.

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Mania. Work
done for Amateurs; 110, 84, Queen's
Road Central.

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
Proofs read by Englishman.

STOREKEEPERS

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandeliers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers
Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants
57, 58 & 59, Connaught Road, New
Prava Central.

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST	\$10.00
Do. Do. Small Edition	6.00
DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA, JAPAN AND CORREA	0.60
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY—A Social and Political Novel, by C. J. Halecombe	3.50
TEMPORARY MINING REGULA- TIONS IN CHINA	0.50
REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA	0.50
TRADE MARK REGULATIONS IN CHINA	0.25
FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON, BY THE PEARL RIVER—A Book for the Globetrotter, by Capt. C. V. LLOYD, with Maps and Illustrations	1.00
FROM PORTSMOUTH TO PEKING, VIA LADYSMITH, WITH A NAVAL BRIGADE (Cruise of H.M.S. Zephyr)	1.00
MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS and their Subsequent Use with the Ladysmith Relief Column	1.00
WARLIKE EXPLOITS OF THE MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh	1.00
CALLED OUT: or the Chung Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Re- mance, by Chas. J. H. Halecombe	2.00
POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MIS- SIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA	0.25
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG English Mail days 1874 to 1904	2.00
BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail Days 1883 to 1905	1.00
MAIL TABLES, for 1906	0.20 & 0.30
PLAN OF VICTORIA	1.00
" " KOWLOON	0.75
" " PEAK	0.75
" " NEW TERRITORY	0.75
" " CANTON	0.50
SKETCH OF THE WEST RIVER	0.25

A clear skin and VINOLIA
go together. To get the
first you should have the
second.

Lea and
Perrins'
Sauce.



By Royal Warrant
to
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

1017

CLARKE'S
B. 41.
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all
acquired or constitutional Dis-
charges from the Urinary Organs
in either sex. These famous Pills
also cure Gonorrhea, Gleet, the
Back and all Kidney Disorders.
Free from mercury. Forty
years' success. Sold by all
Chemists and Storekeepers
throughout the world.

57

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

For Ladies. These pills are
the only ones that will cure
all the ailments of the female
system. They are sold by all
Chemists and Storekeepers
throughout the world.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

200 Second-Hand Cycles
£1 to £2.10
LIVERPOOL LONDON AND CHICAGO.

THE UNRIVALLED
KILLER.
KEATING'S
POWDER.

FATAL TO INSECT LIFE.
Harmless to Everything Else.
Sole in Tins and Bottles only.
It kills
FLEAS, BEETLES, BUGS, FLIES.

80

Always order
LIEBIG as
LEMCO

The original Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

71-4

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters."

SUPPLIED UNDER ROYAL WARRANTS

OF APPOINTMENT TO

His Majesty King Edward VII.

AND

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

827-1

BLACK CONTEMPT OF THE WHITE.

THE REAL DANGER.

The people at home need not be surprised if they hear that other evils follow in the train of the resignation of the Natal Ministry; and as surely as night follows day, this interference of Lord Elgin with the men on the spot who know the supreme importance of teaching the Kaffirs a lesson will result in a tremendous increase in the difficulties and dangers of the white men on the sub-continent. At the present moment the natives up and down the country are talking about what they call the worthlessness of the Germans, who have been for over two years endeavouring to tackle the Witbois and Hereros, an inferior Hottentot lot, who are looked down upon by every native in South Africa. There is not a tribe that does not believe that it could wipe the Hottentots out, man, woman, and child, in a week. Therefore, the German is regarded as ever so much less than the average native as a fighting man. As for our own war, the length of time we took over it left a similar impression on the minds of the Zulus, the Basutos, and half a dozen other tribes who had always regarded the Boers as a mouthful for one sleeping impi.

The weakness of the white man is, in short, the commonest topic discussed around the broad fires. Let the Englishman at home take it or leave it; but we are face to face with the greatest danger that South Africa has been confronted with since the Cape of Storms was discovered. Every black in Natal must have known that the prisoners found guilty of being concerned in the murder of a white officer of the King were condemned to death. They will now hear that the white men in London have overruled the Government in Natal. The fact may be grasped here, but fact it is that the Natal native will believe with all his heart that the home Government feared the consequences of the execution, and stopped it in order to buy the friendship of the revolted natives. The people of Natal and of the other colonies on their part, knowing as they do the necessity for teaching the sharpest lesson that can be taught the natives, will be in despair. The colonies have of late been chafed under the interference of Downing-street, but this interference with an absolutely necessary step, this endangering of the white settlers and encouragement to the natives to goaded with their resistance to the laws of the colony, may turn out to be the last straw.

A well-known Colonial who has spent the greater part of his life in official and other positions in Natal, and is now staying in London, remarked this morning, in an interview with a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that he was altogether at a loss to understand how it was that when Englishmen got a few thousand miles away from their own country everything they did should be regarded by Radicals as wrong, while everything that was done by Kaffirs and Boers was esteemed right. "All," he went on to say, "that is required is that Natal should manage her own affairs; she knows exactly what she wants, and she is quite able to carry out all that is necessary. Let her go on as in the past and all will be well; but continue this system of interference, and there will be nothing but disaster."

In other Colonial quarters the opinion is expressed that far more serious than even the harmful effect on the natives which this interference is calculated to have, is the possible change which it may bring about in the feeling of the Colonies for the Mother Country. There is no such patriotism and no such loyalty as theirs. But interference is the one thing they will not stand at any price; and in supposing that they can dictate to them, the Liberal Government entirely undercuts the self-respect of the men they have to deal with.—By "Colonist" in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

"MAUD: A PROBLEM"

Scene: A village kitchen swarming with children; their mother recounting her trials to her wife, and—Maud.
"And what is Maud doing?" asks the lady.
"At her age, she ought to be earning her living."
Maud is the eldest of eight, a lank girl of seventeen; she wears a dirty, collarless silk blouse, a long and still dirtier serge skirt, broken boots, bead necklaces and gilt bangles, and her curled hair hangs low over her eyes and ears.

"She don't do nothin' at present," answers her mother.
"Can she cook?"
"She don't like cookin'," explains the mother.
"Can she sew?"
"She don't like sewin'."
"Does she help you in the house?"
"She don't like housework. Sometimes she thinks she would like a light place in a shop."

The energetic lady emits a sound of disapproval. Sixty or eighty years ago the pathetic Maud would have been packed off to service whether or no, with a decent outfit, and a command to make herself a useful member of society. Nowadays a squire's wife can only point out the disadvantages of idleness, and the importance of a future wife learning the domestic arts she has mentioned. Maud listens with supreme indifference. She has not the faintest intention of going to service. It means work, for one thing, and Maud has never worked. It means earning her living, and she does not care to do that. Although her parents find it a hard matter to bring up eight children on less than a pound a week, she knows they will never expect her to do anything she does not like. She is content to lounge away her life, fed by her father, and getting astray as she grows older and then for minding a neighbour's baby—just enough to pay the weekly installment for the blouse. All the morning she watches her mother work; in the afternoon she listlessly pines the family paragon in company with other Mauds, her long skirt getting a fresh coat of mud, while the wearier eyes with disdain the neat, well-dressed servants she meets. She is a servant? No, thank you! And so the days go on, and no shopman comes to beg her to take "a light place" in his establishment.

What is to become of a girl who has nothing, knows nothing, and does nothing? The question may vex the active, the redemptive, and the benevolent; it assuages never troubles Maud. Her smattering of education was obtained at other people's expense. She thinks—if she ever thinks at all—that she will always be kept at the expense of the industrious and thrifty (in this, unhappily for the lady and the industrious alike, she is correct), but she knows this—that she is never going to work for herself.

Some man secures a wretched home for life by marrying her, and Maud married develops into a social problem. Those of her children who are unfortunate enough to survive are sickly, rickety, or weak-minded from neglect and a diet of baker's bread and tinned food, receiving too much to eat the first three days of the week, and too little the four last. In vain does the parish doctor strive to lure her to free cooking lessons, and the rector's wife to put out how she is wrecking her children's lives. Only compulsion could influence her, and that cannot be applied. Rage, dirt, and misery are viewed by her with Oriental calm; if sickness comes, someone will pay the doctor, and the ladies of the parish will doubtless supply the patient with nourishing food; if her husband should die, she will immediately apply for parish relief.

Her next-door neighbours contrive, with toil and care, to keep ten children tolerably well fed and clothed, without begging and without debt, but this seems an absurd waste of energy to Maud, who is equally scornful of their care for their children's morals. Maud's eldest son is convicted of theft, but the sentence of three years in a reformatory has the great advantage of transferring a burden from her on to the nation, and she accordingly will not discourage the second boy from following his brother's example. To Maud and her kind there is no disgrace in begging, nor in dependence—only in work. There is free education; free food is clamoured for; free clothing should logically follow; until the drones in the hive outnumber the workers, and so all perish. Meanwhile the problem calls for solution. The apostle, wiser than modern politicians, proclaims: "If any will not work, neither shall they eat."—Globe.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, May, 4th.—We have but little change to report, business has been moderate, and chiefly of a cash nature, although a few time transactions are reported. Rates have ruled steady, but on the whole with a slight inclination to weakness.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai, have shown some weakness, presumably on account of the continued advance of sterling exchange, and the consequent inducement to release China scrip and buy the London, the difference between the two rates at the moment being somewhat abnormal. Sales have been made during the week at \$865 and \$880, the market closing with sellers at the latter rate. Nationals have ruled quieter and offers to sell at \$40 have met with no response; at times of closing a lower rate would be accepted, but buyers are not plentiful, and can make their own market to great extent.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have ruled in demand and some have reached at \$770, the dividend of \$30, paid on the 30th ultimo. At time of closing shares could be placed at \$775, and possibly even at a further advance. Shares, however, are scarce and holders inclined to hold out for higher rates. "China Traders' Certificates" (\$170) are acquired for but none seem to be available, and until business is really put through it is difficult to give a quotation, although it is safe to say that they would command a fair premium. Cautions remain firm at \$255, but shares are scarce, and holders demand higher rates. The Northern Insurance remain unchanged and without business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong remain unchanged with sellers at \$95 and only very small sales to report. Chinas continue neglected at \$85.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have found further buyers at \$25 in fair lots but close with sellers at that rate, while a point lower fails to bring out shares. Indo-Chinas have also been affected by the high exchange rate, and have ruled weak with sellers at \$92 and with but a small business. Donkeys have been placed at the reduced rate of \$4, closing steady at that. Star Ferries have changed hands at \$32 old, and \$22 new, and further shares could be placed at these rates. Shells remain at 27s. without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars remain dull and we have no cash business to report. On time, however, some small sales have taken place at \$173 for July, and \$18 for August; several other sales at similar rates have taken place, chiefly cross transactions and take-overs, cash and time. The market closes more or less nominal. Luzons remain without business.

MINING.—We have no changes or business to report under this heading.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have improved their position, and sales have been effected during the week at \$162, \$163 and \$164, the market, however, close weakish at \$164 sellers. Kowloon Wharves continue neglected at \$104 without sales, and close with sellers. We have no other changes or business to report under this heading.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have further improved their position, and have been placed at \$119, closing with buyers at that rate. Sales of West, Eastern reported at \$33, and of Hotels at \$136. We have nothing else to report under this heading.

COTTON MILLS.—Recent sales of Hongkong Cottons at \$18, we have nothing to report under this heading.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have been placed at the improved rate of \$7. China Providents at \$9. Fanvicks at \$22 and \$23, (closing with sellers at \$22). Steam Water-boats at \$84. China Light and Powers at \$104, and Watsons at \$134 and \$131. The last mentioned Company has just issued its report, which shows an increase of earnings on 1905 of \$3,238. The amount carried forward is \$7,734, against \$6,006 for 1904. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

Calvert's
Carbolic
Toilet
Soap

Ensures a
Clear, Soft Skin.

It is pure throughout, fragrant, perfumed, emollient, and antiseptic, (10% crystal carbolic). It quickly removes dirt and dirt, takes away the unpleasant effects of perspiration, and leaves instead a delicious feeling of thorough purification.

Sold by local Chemists and Storekeepers.
Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

MAKES THE SKIN
as SOFT as
VELVET

Parola

Removes all
ROUGHNESS,
REDNESS, HEAT,
IRRITATION, TAN, and
KEEPS THE SKIN
SOFT, SMOOTH, and WHITE
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Delightfully COOLING & REFRESHING
during the summer.

Bottles
1/4, 1/2, and 2/6 each.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

THE YOUNG AMERICAN
CIGARS

ALWAYS ON THE TOP!

A STANDARD OF
EXCELLENCE FOR DISCERN-
ING SMOKERS.

EVERY CIGAR WILL GIVE
YOU HAPPINESS FOR
AN HOUR.

THE SIGNATURE OF
DRESSELHUYTS &
NIEUWENHUYSEN
ON EVERY BOX.

SOLE IMPORTERS—
THE HOLLAND-CHINA
TRADING COMPANY,
HONGKONG SHANGHAI,
AND
TIENTSIN.

FOR SALE AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL
CIGAR DEALERS. (67-8)

\$16.00

WILL BUY A CASE OF
GREGOR & CO.'S
IMPERIAL HIGHLAND
WHISKY
(RED TRIANGLE).

GREGOR & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR.

138-1

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL.

TO-NIGHT

SPECIAL TRAM WILL BE RUN TO THE PEAK AFTER THE
PERFORMANCE.

LONDON'S GREATEST SENSATION.

THE GREAT THURSTON,
WORLD'S MASTER MAGICIAN.
WITH SIXTEEN ASSISTANTS & THIRTY TONS OF BAGGAGE.

EXTRA SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.
WINFIELD BLAKE and MISS MAUD AMBER,
THE POPULAR COMIC OPERA STARS.

NOTE.—In Proper, 50 TONS OF BAGGAGE, \$10,000 EXPENDED.
BOOKING FOR RESERVED SEATS, DRESS CIRCLE and STALLS AT ROBINSON'S
PIANO Co.
PRICE OF ADMISSION: Dress Circle, \$3; Stalls, \$2; Pit, \$1; SOLDIERS and SAILORS
in Uniform Half-Price to Pit and Stalls.

978] H. P. LYONS, Touring Manager.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS
MOST
REFRESHING.

ATKINSON'S

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME
IN HEALTH.

A NECESSARY
RESTORATIVE
IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

Far Superior
to the
German Kinds.

2549

BOVRIL

is bottled energy

Bovril relieves fatigue after
great exertion and gives invaluable
aid in the exhaustion and
depression following many
diseases.

1370-4

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

BOENPO, German str., 2,165, F. Sembl, 4th May—Sundakau 20th April, Timber, Melchior & Co.
 DEVANHA, British str., 4,785, Thos. H. Hido, R.N.R., 3rd May—Shanghai 1st May, Mails and General, P. & O. S. N. Co.
 EASTERN, British str., 3,388, G. H. Powell, 4th May—Australia and Manila 2nd May, General, G. H. Powell & Co.
 GREGORY, 4th May—Calcutta via Straits 28th April, General, D. Sassoon & Co.
 HALLAN, French str., 37, L. Anderson, 4th May—Pakhoi 1st May and Hoihow 3rd, General and Pige, A. R. Marty.
 SIAM, British str., 1,306, Bins, 3rd May—Singapore 26th April, Oil—Geo. McBain.
 TARTAR, British str., 2,768, W. Davidson, R.N.R., 4th May—Vancouver 3rd April, General, C. P. R. Co.
 TEAN, British str., 1,346, Somerville, 4th May—Manila 1st May, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 ZAIDA, British str., 2,905, A. M. Gait, 4th May—Rangoon via Straits 21st April—Order.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 May 4th.
 BENVO, British str., for Japan.
 CUBA, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 DEVANHA, British str., for Europe.
 PECH, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 POCANET, British str., for Japan.
 TELEGRAPH, British str., for Saigon.
 ZAFIRO, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

May 4th.
 AMIGO, German str., for Saigon.
 CHANGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.
 DUNDOLLA, British str., for Shanghai.
 HAITAN, British str., for Coast Ports.
 KENT, British str., for Shanghai & Yokohama.
 KIN KANG, British str., for Shanghai.
 KRAKATOA, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 LONGKANG, British str., for Manila.
 QUANTA, German str., for Saigon.
 SIAM, British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The French str. *Haitan* reports: Squally weather.
 The British str. *Gregory* reports: Fine, clear and smooth throughout.
 The British str. *T. H. Hido* reports: Light northerly winds, fine and clear, with smooth sea.
 The British str. *Eastern* reports: Experienced fine clear weather and smooth sea throughout.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

May 4th.
 ARDEN Docks—*Tartar*, *Tea*, *Yokohama*.
 Kowloon Docks—U.S.S. *Barry*, U.S.S. *Hawbridge*, *Brand*, *Longhorn*, *Alta*, *Sunghiang*, *Lai Ten*, U.S.S. *Monadnock*, *Amiral de Beaumont*, *Huihong*, *Kamsang*, *Tienan*, *Fame*, *Commodore* Dock—*Helm*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).
 THE Steamship
 "SENFOCA,"
 Captain Grimes, will be despatched as above on or about the 4th May.
 For Freight or other information, apply to
 STANDARD OIL COMPANY
 OF NEW YORK
 Oriental Freight Department,
 Hotel Mansions.
 Hongkong, 5th April, 1906. [812]

"GLIN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR VLADIVOSTOK VIA SHANGHAI AND NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship
 "GLENLOCHY,"
 Captain E. J. Stallard, will be despatched as above on or about the 5th May.
 For Freight, etc., apply to
 MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
 Hongkong, 27th April, 1906. [976]

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY, STRAITS AND RANGOON.

THE Company's Steamship
 "ZAIDA,"
 Captain A. M. Rait, will be despatched as above TO MORROW the 6th May, at DAYLIGHT.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 1st May, 1906. [988]

BROCKLEBANK LINE TO THE FAR EAST.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship
 "GAEKWAH,"
 will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., P.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1906. [1011]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (Florida and Rebattoni United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
 Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LIGORNO and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEBANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAIO.
 (Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA,"
 Captain Cogliolo, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at NOON.
 At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.
 For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
 CARLOWITZ & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1906. [4]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w.," together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.	2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.	3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.	4. From Naval Yard to East Point.
DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & NO.	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	T. H. Hido, R.N.R.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	BENVO	Brit. str.	Kroble
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MANILA	Brit. str.	A.W. Anderson, R.N.R.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	BELLEROPHON	Brit. str.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	MOYUNE	Brit. str.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	JASON	Brit. str.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	DECAULON	Brit. str.	
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	POLYNESIAN	Brit. str.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG.	JSTRIA	Ger. str.	
MARSEILLES, HAYRE & HAMBURG.	C. FERR. LACISZ	Ger. str.	
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL.	SACHSEN	Ger. str.	
HAYRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILVIA	Ger. str.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SITRONIA	Ger. str.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ACILIA	Ger. str.	
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ELIPHO ARTELLA	Ger. str.	
THIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CAUCASUS	Brit. str.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.	FLORICA	Brit. str.	
BOSTON & NEW YORK.	VANDALIA	Ger. str.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	RAMSAY	Am. str.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	SATSUMA	Brit. str.	
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	TARTAR	Brit. str.	
VICTORIA (B.C.) & PACOMA VIA JAPAN.	TIDYUS	Am. str.	
SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN.	BERNITA	Am. str.	
PORTLAND, OREGON VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	ARABIA	Ger. str.	
CALLAO & PERU.	SHANTUNG	Brit. str.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA.	WILHELM	Ger. str.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA.	TEINAN	Brit. str.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA.	EASTERN	Brit. str.	
VLADIVOSTOK VIA SHANGHAI & N'AKI.	GLENLOCHY	Brit. str.	
VLADIVOSTOK.	ORANGE BRANCH	Brit. str.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE.	TEINAN	Brit. str.	
MOJI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.	TEINAN	Brit. str.	
SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI.	TEILATA	Dut. str.	
CHIFUO & NEWCHOWANG.	POOCHOW	Brit. str.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	KALGAN	Brit. str.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	SHOSU MARU	Jap. str.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	ESANG	Brit. str.	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	ROON	Ger. str.	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI & YOKOHAMA.	GAEKWAH	Am. str.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	KWANGSE	Brit. str.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	AKASHI MARU	Jap. str.	
TAMSAI VIA SWATOW & AMOY.	DAIJI MARU	Jap. str.	
TAMSAI VIA SWATOW & AMOY.	DAIJI MARU	Jap. str.	
CHIFUO VIA SWATOW & AMOY.	MAIDEN MARU	Jap. str.	
AMOY, STRAITS & RANGOON.	YUNNAN	Brit. str.	
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	ZAIDA	Am. str.	
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	
MANILA.	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	
MANILA.	TEAN	Brit. str.	
MANILA.	YUNNAN	Brit. str.	
MANILA.	RUBI	Brit. str.	
CEBU & LOILO.	BUNGKANG	Brit. str.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.	SEISANG	Brit. str.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	
SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.	PEKIN	Brit. str.	
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & PENANG.	ISCHIA	Ital. str.	

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR STEAMERS
 *SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "SUISANG" Saturday, 5th May, 3 P.M.
 *SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "KUMSANG" Tuesday, 8th May, 3 P.M.
 *SHANGHAI "ESANG" Tuesday, 8th May, 4 P.M.
 *MANILA "YUENSANG" Friday, 11th May, 4 P.M.

* These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang & Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
 GENERAL MANAGERS.
 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1906. 18

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
 LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS DEVANHA Noon, 5th May } See Special
 OF CALL T. H. Hido, R.N.R. } Advertisement.
 SINGAPORE and BOMBAY PEKIN 8th May, } Freight only.
 W. R. Le Mare } P.M.

LONDON AND ANTWERP
 VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, MANILA, About 9th May } Freight and
 COLOMBO and PORT A.W. Anderson, R.N.R. } Passage.
 SAID

For further Particulars, apply to
 E. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1906. [1]

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 5th May, Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	Manila	On 12th May, Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
 SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 GENERAL MANAGERS.
 Hongkong, 30th April, 1906. 515

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

S.S. "RAMSAY" ... About 20th May, 1906.
 For freight and further information apply to
 SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
 GENERAL AGENTS
 Hongkong, 6th April, 1906. [19]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SHANGHAI INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA FOR

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL AT NOON
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metzenthin	May 22nd, 1906.
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	June 11th, 1906.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagmann	June 21st, 1906.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	July 14th, 1906.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, ACTING GENERAL AGENT.
 Hongkong, 29th March, 1906. [13]

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR SEATTLE, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA (PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA OF JAPAN).

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS,
 "MINNESOTA" AND "DAKOTA"
 (EACH TONS 20,718 GROSS REG.)

Will be despatched from HONGKONG as follows:

"MINNESOTA," Captain J. H. RINDERS, On TUESDAY, 12th JUNE, 1906.
 "DAKOTA," Captain E. FRANKO, On SATURDAY, 21st JULY, 1906.

Conveying Cargo to the Pacific Coast, United States, and Canadian Overland Common Points also Passengers to the United States, Europe, &c.
 These Steamers are luxuriously fitted with spacious SUITES and STATEROOMS, equipped with CIRCULATING LIBRARY, MUSIC, SMOKING ROOMS, BARBER SHOP, NURSERY, STEAM LAUNDRY, &c.
 Special provision is made for the safe transit of SILK, TREASURE, and Valuable Cargo; and PARCELS carried at low rates to all points of U.S.A. in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Express Companies.
 Trans-Pacific Cabin Passengers by this line can, if desired, TRAVEL BY RAIL from the ports of Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. Also FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS to Liverpool and Japan Ports are available for return by the steamers of the REGULAR MAIL LINES.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
 AGENTS.
 Hongkong, 20th December, 1905. [20]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF 12 Days Across the Pacific to the "EMPIRESS LINE." Sailing 3 to 7 days Ocean Travel 13 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 9th May	30th May
"TARTAR" 4,425 "	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May	16th June
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" 6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 29th May	26th June
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 30th June	11th July
"ATHENIAN" 3,882 "	WEDNESDAY, 27th June	21st July
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 11th July	1st Aug.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting VANCOUVER with the Company's PACIFIC OVERLAND TRAINS, DAILY from the PACIFIC to the ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.
 Hongkong to London, 1st Class, ... via St. Lawrence 280; via New York 282.
 Intermediate on Steamers ... 240, " " 242.
 and 1st Class Rail ...
 R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" passengers only to Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
 Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.
 For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to
 D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
 corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.
 [6]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS. THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"
 Captain T. H. Hido, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay on SATURDAY, the 5th May, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. *Himalaya*, 6,888 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangements) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Macdonald*, due in London on 17th June. Passengers will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and values of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to
 E. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 20th April, 1906. [1]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
 STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.
 (Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRASIS, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, Red Sea, BLACK SEA, LEBANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS).
 THE Chartered Steamship
 "FILIPPO ARTELLI,"
 Captain Radonich, will be despatched as above on or about the 8th May.
 This Steamer has accommodation for passengers, Electric light and carries a doctor. For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
 SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
 Agents,
 Princes' Buildings.
 Hongkong, 16th April, 1906. [3]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
 FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.
 THE Steamship
 "BENVENUE,"
 Captain Kroble, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 12th May.
 To be followed by s.s. "BENALDER" and "BENMOHR,"
 For Freight or other information, apply to
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 14th April, 1906. [881]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
 FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
 STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, A.D.E.N., MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.
 THE Steamship
 "POLYNESIAN,"
 Captain Broc, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 15th May, at 1 P.M.
 Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.
 Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.
 Next sailings will be as follows:
 S.S. "CALEDONNIEN" ... 29th May.
 S.S. "SALAZIE" ... 12th June.
 S.S. "OCEANIANE" ... 26th June.
 S.S. "TOURANE" ... 10th July.
 S.S. "TONKIN" ... 24th July.
 G. DE CHIMPEAUX,
 Agent.
 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1906. [2]

FOR VLADIVOSTOK.

THE Steamship
 "ORANGE BRANCH" 3,435 Tons, will be despatched for VLADIVOSTOK about the end of May, to be followed by "VINE BRANCH" 3,442 Tons.
 For Freight, etc., apply to
 DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 21st April, 1906. [933]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI," Captain T. Austin, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong, on Week Days, at 7.30 A.M.; and on Sundays at 8.30 A.M. Departure from Macao on Week Days about 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M. if tide permits.
 FARES—(week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), Single \$3, Return Ticket \$5. 2nd Class \$1. 3rd Class 50 cents.
 Every Sunday will be on Excursion, at the following rates:
 1st & 2nd Class, Single Ticket \$3, Return \$3. 1st Class, Single with Cabin \$3, Return \$5. 3rd Class, Single 50 cents, Return 80 cents. Steerage 10 cents.
 Meals can be supplied on board, at \$1 per meal.
 First Class Passengers who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half ticket will be available for the following day.
 The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity. The Steamer's Wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.
 MING ON & CO.
 2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street.
 Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [21]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"TYDEUS"	On 12th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"HYSON"	On 12th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"GLAUCUS"	On 15th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"RHIPPEUS"	On 17th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"IDOMENEUS"	On 23rd May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"AJAX"	On 31st May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"MEMNON"	On 7th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"STENTOR"	On 7th June.

HOMWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"BELLEROPHON"	On 8th May.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 20th May.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"MOYUNE"	On 22nd May.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"JASON"	On 5th June.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	On 19th June.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 20th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA, EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO.	"TYDEUS"	On 10th May.
HAMA	"STENTOR"	On 10th June.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"YANGTSE"	On 25th May.
	"KEEMUN"	On 16th June.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. [9-10]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CHINKIANG, FOCHOW, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"YUNNAN"	On 5th May.
MANILA, CALAO and PIRU	"TSINAN"	On 7th May.
CHIEFOO and NEWCHUANG	"TEAN"	On 8th May.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 8th May.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KALGAN"	On 8th May.
ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"KWANGSE"	On 11th May.
	"SUNGKIANG"	On 15th May.
	"TSINAN"	On 30th May.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivaled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

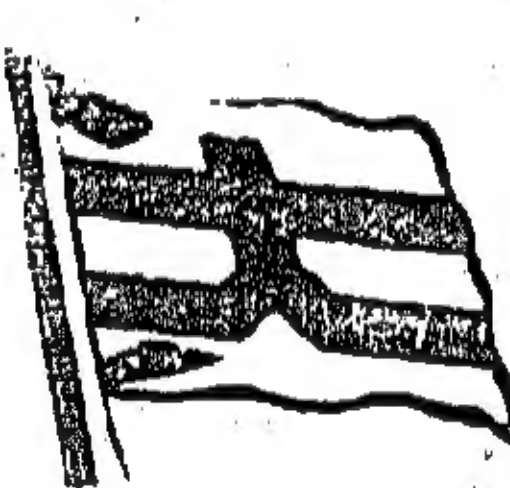
* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. [11]



OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSWI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"DALIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 6th May, at 10 A.M.
TAMSWI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"DAIGO MARU"	SUNDAY, 13th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"SHOSHU MARU"	TUESDAY, 8th May, at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"MAIDZURU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 16th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"AKAISHI MARU"	THURSDAY, 17th May, at 10 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. Unrivaled Table.

* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager. [14]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
TREMONT	9,608	T. W. Garlick	On 26th May.
LYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	On 3rd July.
SHAWMUT	9,608	E. V. Roberts	On 27th July.
TREMONT	9,608	T. W. Garlick	On 22nd August.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 25th April, 1906.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and Baltic Ports, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES	Freight & Passengers.
SILVIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG	On 12th May	Freight.
JOSEPH	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 15th May	Freight.
C. FELD LAEISZ	MARSEILLES and HAMBURG	On 1st June	Freight.
Capt. Meyer	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 3rd June	Freight.
SITHONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 14th June	Freight.
ANDALUSIA	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 28th June	Freight.
ACILIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 12th July	Freight & Passengers.
RHENANIA	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 10th May	Freight.
VANDALIA	NEW YORK	On 10th May	Freight.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of these steamers. Saloon and cabin amusements. Lighted throughout by electricity. Daily qualified doctor is carried.

For Further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE, KING'S BUILDING.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 9th May
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 23rd May
ROON	WEDNESDAY 29th May
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 5th June
ZEITEN	WEDNESDAY 12th June
GENEVA	WEDNESDAY 18th July
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 1st August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 15th August
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 29th August

ON WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of MAY, 1906, at NOON, the Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain Petersen, with MAELS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 7th May. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 8th May, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 8th May.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardsess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA and GIBRALTAR	261 0 0	142 0 0	222 0 0
return	91 0 0	63 0 0	33 0 0

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
return	37 0 0	26 0 0	16 0 0

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	64 0 0	44 0 0	26 0 0
return	115 0 0	72 0 0	47 0 0

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	123 0 0	83 0 0	49 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltair and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA: Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from SINGAPORE to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT: Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPL, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATE
WILLERHAD	4763 tons	TUESDAY, 29th May.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3227 tons	TUESDAY, 29th May.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3802 tons	TUESDAY, 29th May.

ON TUESDAY, the 29th MAY, at NOON, the Steamship "WILLERHAD," Captain Obenauer, with MAELS, PASSENGERS and CARGO, will leave this port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00
return	\$28.00	\$18.00	\$12.00

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NEW GUINEA	\$28.00	\$18.00	\$12.00
return	\$18.00	\$12.00	\$8.00

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO BRISBANE	\$28.00	\$18.00	\$12.00
return	\$18.00	\$12.00	\$8.00

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO SYDNEY	\$28.00	\$18.00	\$12.00
return	\$18.00	\$12.00	\$8.00

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MELBOURNE	\$28.00	\$18.00	\$12.00
return	\$18.00	\$12.00	\$8.00

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO YOKOHAMA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00
return	\$28.00	\$18.00	\$12.00

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO KOBAYAMA and back from KOBAYAMA to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00	

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer	\$27.00	\$18.00	\$12.00
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA	\$36.00	\$24.00	\$16.00

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the O.P.R. Co's steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. & O.S. Co's steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, ROON	Wednesday, 9th May.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Wednesday, 9th May.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	Wednesday, 9th May.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, PREUSSEN	Wednesday, 23rd May.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than six days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San Francisco to New York by the O.P.R. Co's steamers P.M.S.S. Co. O. & O.S. Co., T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
To London via Plymouth or Southampton	\$62.00	\$42.00	\$28.00
To Bremen	\$65.00	\$45.00	\$30.00
To Paris via Cherbourg	\$65.00	\$45.00	\$30.00
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltair	\$65.00	\$45.00	\$30.00

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE,"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 10th May.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1906. [78]

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 15th May.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1906. [82]

VESSELS ON THE BENTH.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at MANILA, TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN."

Captain Powell, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1906. [987]

REGULAR

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1906

"SATSUMA" ... 22nd May.

"WYRA CASTLE" ... To follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906. [787]

"THE EAST OF ASIA."

(Published Quarterly.)

CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest. Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the people, customs, &c., of the Far East.

The kindly Presscriticisms, both Continental and American, that the production of the "Magazine" has evoked in eloquent testimony of the sterling merit of the publication.

Price

On Sale at "NORTH CHINA HERALD"

OFFICE, Shanghai.

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Hongkong.

and all leading Booksellers in the Far East.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1903.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SNATCHED FROM THE
DRAGON'S CLAWS.

CHARLES J. H. HALCOMBE.

Author of "Children of Far Cathay,"
"The Mystic Flower Land," etc., etc.

A notable foreign official at Peking was giving one of his popular balls and, as is usual on these occasions, the elite of the European community was present, also several distinguished visitors to the capital.

A young couple strolled out of the ball-room and seated themselves upon a broad verandah, the atmosphere being somewhat close indoors.

"It is awfully selfish of me asking you to sit out this dance," said the young man, the Hon. Rowland Hinton, who was tall and aristocratic-looking, though not handsome.

"Pray don't look so contrite," replied his companion, Miss Gertrude Falconer, a fair girl of eighteen and the only daughter of a wealthy American globe-trotter then on a visit to Peking.

"Well," continued Hinton, "I am leaving this delightful city to-morrow morning and may not have another opportunity of seeing you—at least, not for some time. We have just known one another a few days, yet a fortnight I believe, and yet, presumptions though it may seem, I must confess that your companionship has become almost indispensable to me." Miss Falconer did not make any rejoinder, and for some minutes they remained in silent contemplation of the surrounding landscape.

It was a calm evening in the beginning of June, and the noise and traffic of day had gradually subsided into the lassitude characteristic of Oriental life, the busy stillness being only broken by music from within and by the sound of a distant bell and at intervals the sharp and far-reaching tap of a bamboo gong, made by the sentries on the city walls. To the North-East, the decorated spires and curving roofs of the Forbidden City loomed in stately grandeur, their vari-coloured porcelain tiles and rich gilding reflecting the last bright rays of the setting sun; while, to the southward, the shady gardens and elaborately-sculptured eaves and gables of the famed Temple of Heaven completed the charmingly diversified landscape.

"What do you think of the much-talked-of Boxer movement?" inquired Miss Falconer, adding "I was riding with my father this afternoon through the Tartar city when a nasty rough-looking Chinaman came up to me in a threatening manner, and when my father drove him away, he joined some other roughs who threw stones at us."

"Very annoying," said Hinton, "though I don't place much faith in alarmist reports, nor do I think there is any likelihood of a serious anti-foreign rising; but no doubt intrigues are going on in the palace to depose the Emperor, and this creates a spirit of unrest among the populace, with whom Kwang-sun is very popular. Moreover, there has been a long drought, which has brought a number of half-starved, discontented men into the capital."

"I hope, for your sake," he added with a smile, "that nothing serious happens."

At this juncture their life in the city was interrupted by the appearance of a gentleman who claimed Miss Falconer as his partner for the next dance, and Hinton did not have another opportunity of conversing with her, beyond saying good-bye and expressing a hope that they would meet again at Tientsin.

Hinton was junior partner in a large and influential mercantile firm with its headquarters at Shanghai. His visit to the capital had been on business and he was now leaving for Tientsin, a city about ninety-four miles to the south-west of Peking, where he had arranged to meet a leading North-China merchant.

Next day at an early hour and in company with a faithful servant named Ah Ching, he started upon his journey which had to be performed on horseback, the railway not running in that direction.

The country through which they passed was intersected by various waterways, but, owing to the prolonged drought, water was scarce, and the fields presented a sad spectacle of desolation. Hinton particularly noticed that many of the natives they met looked sullen and dissatisfied and regarded him with ill-concealed enmity and suspicion; and on more than one occasion, when passing a village, open hostility was evinced. However, on the morning of the third day after leaving the capital, Tientsin was reached in safety, and the two travellers were kindly received into the house of a Doctor Morrison, an English missionary resident there. This good man informed Hinton that the surrounding country was in a very disturbed state and that he feared a general rising and massacre of Christians. His worst fears were soon to be realized, for that very night two hundred Christians refugees brought the news into the city that Chuan, a small town about forty miles to the north-west of Tientsin, had been attacked and looted by a large party of rebels who had put hundreds of their fellow-converts to the sword.

Everybody, and particularly his own servant, advised Hinton to make all speed to Tientsin, and on the evening of the second day after his arrival he was making preparations to depart, having satisfactorily concluded his business—when his host hurriedly entered the room.

"Terrible news comes to hand, Mr. Hinton," said the worthy doctor. "I hear from a semi-official source that there has been a massacre of Europeans at Peking; that the Legations are surrounded by hordes of Imperial soldiers and Boxers, led by Prince Tuan, and that yesterday morning, the fifteenth, a train bound from the capital to Tientsin was wrecked a few miles to the north of Lang Fang and several European passengers brutally murdered."

"Heavens!" ejaculated Hinton, stunned by the awful tidings; and the thought at once flashed upon him that perhaps Miss Falconer and her father were among the slain, since she had told him that they were to leave Peking on the fifteenth of June.

Calling Ah Ching, he instructed him to make immediate preparations for a long ride across country to Lang Fang.

"We go, master," replied the Chinaman, adding with stoical resignation, "Altogether we make do!"

The night was clear and calm and the moon, which was high in the heavens, revealed several irregular heaps of smouldering wreckage towards which two horsemen were cautiously making their way, coming across the plain from the south-west.

Both travellers were dressed alike, in Chinese costume, and looked weary and travel-stained; and although one of them was an Englishman, and none other than the Hon. Rowland Hinton, his face was so bronzed with exposure to the sun and so begrimed with dust that no Chinaman would have suspected his disguise.

Many awful sights had met their gaze and many adventures had befallen them since leaving Tientsin four days ago, and at last they had reached the tragic spot which was the object of their quest.

Drawing rein, Hinton dismounted, and, revolver in hand, crept forward to make a reconnaissance, leaving his puzzled animal in charge of Ah Ching. Not a sound broke the oppressive stillness, but, as he approached the nearest mound of debris, some faint cries, just awakened from plethoric sleep, laboriously rose upon the wing and with fierce and hideous cries circled above their fumes.

The presence of these scavengers reassured Hinton that no foe lurked in their immediate vicinity, and, calling Ah Ching to his assistance, he commenced a search. The railway line had been torn up and bent; an engine and tender were lying on their side, and the charred and splintered remains of several carriages were heaped around; while here and there, beside or beneath the wreckage, were human bodies, some too much mutilated to be recognizable.

With trembling hands Hinton examined these gruesome remains, and he was fast gaining hopefulness in the belief that those whom he sought had not travelled by that doomed train, when, on lifting a large beam of wood, his eyes encountered the glassy stare of a dead man whom he at once identified as his friend Colonel Falconer.

For a moment he stood aghast at this discovery, and a groan burst from him, but then he again set to work, and with grim and fearful haste overhauled the wreckage, the faithful Ah Ching willingly assisting him.

"No have got missie this side," said the latter, after a further search. "I sawe soldier-maniaria; he too much like foreigner an' no wanchies kill 'e."

"The monsters!" cried Hinton, wiping the sweat from his face. "Which way you think they have got?"

Ah Ching pointed to the southward, so, springing into their saddles they spurred onward in the track of the devastating army.

The moon had not yet risen and the night was dark when Hinton and Ah Ching at last drew near to the disorderly camp of the bloody-thirsty rebel hordes, which was pitched upon the north-western side of the town of Siao-tse.

Sounds of boisterous revelry were borne to their ears by a gentle southerly breeze, which also favoured their advance; but, instead of approaching the enemy from the northward, they made a wide detour to the eastward.

When about a quarter of a mile to the south-east of Siao-tse they halted, and Ah Ching—who had volunteered to enter the town and endeavour to ascertain whether any European lady had fallen into the hands of the rebels—left Hinton in charge of the horses.

It was an anxious time for the young Englishman, and as his devoted follower disappeared into the gloom he stood with his revolver in hand eagerly straining his eyes and ears in every direction, being fearful lest either of them should be preceded by some stragglers from the camp or town.

Over an hour had passed, and Hinton was becoming very anxious and impatient, particularly as the moon had risen, when he heard hurrying footsteps, and next moment Ah Ching was by his side.

"My horse look see missie," he said, speaking quickly and excitedly. "Bad manulian have put 'e in bamboo cage and just now 'e stop 'e side Foo-yon Yamen. Have got three piece soldier-man makee look see 'e no run away, but they just now drinkee shamee."

Although a Chinaman, Ah Ching seemed surprised and horrified at what he had seen. "We must save her!" said Hinton with fierce determination; they led the horses to a solitary tree and there tethered them.

Then the two men stole slowly and warily forward, Ah Ching showing the way until they reached some mud shanties situated on the margin of the town. Here they paused and listened.

It was now about half-past eleven, and the sounds of rude activity were dying away, though now and then loud voices were heard in drunken dispute, or a shrill scream would make Hinton's blood run cold. Again they moved on, passing quietly through a narrow alleyway across a main thoroughfare and along a filthy street, affrighted women at times darting shrewdly their path in quest of a hiding place, as small parties of debauched soldiers were wandering about the town, which was in a state of anarchy, and expecting fire and massacre on the morrow, or whenever the ruthless hordes should strike camp and march upon Tientsin, which was only twelve miles distant.

Suddenly they emerged from the narrow street into a spacious square which was plainly lighted by the moon and by many red torches. To the south was a temple and on the opposite side stood a Yamen flanked by the usual flag-staffs. In this open space was an encampment, evidently composed of the Tartar General's bodyguard, and grouped around large stacks of arms sleeping men were visible.

Ah Ching now led the way to the western side of the Yamen, and, as they passed round an angle of the building, he pointed ahead. Hinton at once caught sight of a large bamboo cage and crouched in a corner of it was an indistinct form. Near the cage four soldiers were sleeping upon the ground.

The miserable plight of this defenceless woman who he loved made Hinton's blood boil, but, restraining his anger, he motioned to his companion to hand him his knife, as it occurred to him that, in case of a struggle, a revolver would be a dangerously noisy weapon.

More boldly he lay down long-side cage, whispered Ah Ching, and, acting upon this advice, they stealthily crept to the back of the cage and stretched themselves upon the ground. The four sentries were evidently sleeping off the effects of their heavy potations, as none of them moved.

Raising his head, Hinton peered through the bamboo bars and at once saw that the poor captive was Gertrude Falconer. Her body was doubled up, her hands were clasped together and her eyes were closed.

In a hushed voice he called to her, and with a shuddering start she looked round.

"Friends are here," he whispered, closely examining the cage which had a door secured by grass-rope thongs of great strength and thickness.

Half-fearfully crawling to that side of her prison, Miss Falconer eagerly scrutinized Hinton's features; and then, with a scarcely audible expression of joy, she put her hand between the bars and pressed his which was busily employed in cutting through the fastenings. Handed Ah Ching worked with a will, and in a few minutes the door was unfastened and the prisoner released. Hinton was surprised and relieved to find that she was able to walk, and taking off his long undergarment he placed it upon her as some sort of a disguise; then they both grasped her by the hand and led her quickly away from the square.

They had just gained the outskirts of the town, when they heard a great hub and cry, and then a trumpet loudly blared forth an alarm.

"We must run for it!" cried Hinton; and the fugitives sped on for their lives to where the horses were tethered.

Fortunately the animals were safe, and on reaching them Hinton lifted Miss Falconer into his saddle and sprang up behind her, Ah Ching also mounting his pony; and they were soon flying to the south-west with the Chinaman riding ahead as their guide.

The moon now loomed large and clear, so that there was little chance of their occupying detection; and on looking back towards the town, which was in an uproar, Hinton perceived several horsemen galloping in pursuit.

The pursuers had a decided advantage, as their animals were fresh and no doubt well fed; whereas the horses of the pursued were worn and weary with long travel and scanty fare, and one of them was doubly enfeebled.

With bloodthirsty yells the Tartar horsemen came on confident of their prey; Hinton soon became aware that his mare was quickly losing ground, for they were riding up an incline, and, as the pattering hoofs of their pursuers became audible, he shouted to Ah Ching to slacken pace and drop alongside.

"Save this lady, Ah Ching!" he cried. "Two no can rise—I must go!"

He was just slipping the reins into Miss Falconer's hand, and he was clinging to him and entreating him not to leave her, when a shot rang out and he was challenged by a Russian sentry past whom they were dashed. Then more shots flashed in front of them and raised a smoke-screen before their eyes, the bullets whistling dangerously near to their heads.

"Hold! we are Europeans!" shouted Hinton, and Ah Ching just drawing rein in time to prevent their frightened horses from riding down a Muscovite officer and several men who had been hidden by the rising ground. A moment or two afterwards their pursuers came thundering up and, after a desperate struggle in which two were killed, were overpowered.

Fortunately the Russian officer could speak English, and Hinton soon acquainted him with the facts of the case and was at once led to the Commander, who had only left Tientsin that morning with eight hundred men and had camped an hour previously. On hearing of the close proximity of the rebel army he deemed it advisable to immediately fall back upon Tientsin; and soon the word was passed around, the rallying pickets were called in, and the little force marched back, accompanied by the refugees.

"Well, Gertrude," said Hinton, leaning over and taking her hand as they rode on leisurely side-by-side, "I deeply sympathize with you in your great bereavement, though I am happy in the belief that you will now let me be your lifelong guardian."

She did not reply, but the pressure of his hand was returned, and they rode on in silence.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellis's Creme Charming, Lait Charming and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charming will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents. 731

ON SALE

BUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1905. With Index. Price \$7.50. On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office Hongkong 20th Feb. 1906.

THE LIVER AND STOMACH.
FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

The liver and stomach work harmoniously together to change the food we eat into blood, bone and tissue. The stomach supplies the gastric juice which digests the albuminous part of our food, and the bile from the liver completes the process of digestion by acting on the oils and fats. The digested food is then ready for assimilation into pure, rich blood. When, however, the stomach and liver are out of order, there is a weakness of gastric juice and bile forced to completely digest the food and form new blood, and the undigested food warms and irritates the delicate mechanism, and clogs the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills stimulate the flow of gastric juice and bile, thus directly aiding digestion and helping in the making of new, life-giving blood. This medicine should be used by all who have such symptoms of liver and stomach complaints as these:—

Feeling of fullness, drowsiness and heaviness after meals; stomach pains; yellowness of the whites of the eyes; heartburn; indigestion; spots before the eyes; constipation; vomiting; changeable appetite; melancholy feelings; difficulty in breathing; tight feeling across the chest; headache; bad taste in the mouth. Doan's Dinner Pills are reliable, and they will cure all stomach, liver and bowel troubles.

Doan's Dinner Pills are 1/11 a box, or 6 boxes for 1/10. Of all chemists and medicine-dealers, or direct from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England, post free on receipt of price.

Doan's Ointment is the certain cure for King-rum, Eczema, Itching Piles, Lascit Bites, and every Itching Skin Complaint. It is a pure and clean Ointment, and it gives immediate relief. 2/6 a pot, or 1/3 for 6 pots. Of all chemists, and druggists, or it may be had, on receipt of price, direct from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England.

59-24

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Comdr. E. La T. Leatham, Hongkong.

Andromeda, cruiser, 11,000 tons, 16 guns, 1,650 h.p., Capt. Nelson Ommann, Hongkong.

Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,380 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain Lionel G. Trefell, Shanghai.

Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. E. C. W. Davison, Hongkong.

Britannia, gunboat, 710 tons, 800 h.p., Lieut. W. L. Bamber, Hongkong.

Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Chloe, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

Clara, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. de la Lanza, Yangtze.

PROSPECTUS.

The List of Subscriptions will open on TUESDAY, 17th, and close on SATURDAY, 28th April for Shanghai, and on SATURDAY, 5th May, for the Country and Outposts.

THE KIANG-PEI CONCESSIONS, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance Act of Hongkong, whereby the Liability of Members is limited to the amount of their Shares).

AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL, TAELS 500,000 SHANGHAI SICEL. DIVIDED INTO 5,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF 100 TLS. EACH.

of which 2,000 Shares have already been subscribed and 1,000 Shares have been allotted to the Vendor, leaving 2,000 Shares for which application is now invited at par.

Payable as follows:—

Tls. 10 per Share ... on Application.
" 10 " ... on Allotment.
" 30 " ... on 31st May.
Tls. 50

The Balance of the Capital will be called up as required, in two instalments of Tls. 25 each for payment of which notice of not less than three months for the first instalment and later if required, another three months for the second instalment will be given by advertisement in the Local Newspapers.

DIRECTORS: H. H. CHOW KE CHANG, President of the Szechuan Commercial Bureau. E. JENNER HOGG, Esq., 10, Peking Road, Shanghai. E. C. PEARCE, Esq., Messrs. Ibbot & Co., Shanghai. YU YA CHING, Esq., Banker, Shanghai. ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE, Esq., Managing Director of the Chungking Trading Co., Ltd. (who will join the Board after allotment).

BANKERS: THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, who will receive applications and deposits at their Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, &c., Office. THE TIEN SHUN HSIANG, who will receive applications and deposits at their Chungking Office.

SOLICITORS: Messrs. STOKES, PLATT, TEESDALE, Shanghai. Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Hongkong.

AUDITORS: Messrs. LOWE & BINGHAM. GENERAL AGENTS: Messrs. ARNOLD, KALBERG & Co.

PROSPECTUS OF THE KIANG-PEI CONCESSIONS, LTD.

This Company has been formed to take over a contract entered into by the Board of Mines in Szechuan with Mr. Archibald Little, and ratified by the Peking Board of Foreign Affairs in December, 1904. Such contract has for its object the formation of an Anglo-Chinese Company, with a capital of Tls. 500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of Tls. 100 each, to undertake the exploitation of the mining region of Kiang-pei T'ing, Sub-Prefecture in the Province of Szechuan. The original contract in Chinese and an English translation of it can be seen at the offices in Shanghai of Messrs. Stokes, Platt and Teesdale, the Solicitors to the Company. Its terms are shortly as follows:—

During a period of 50 years, which may, with the consent of the Chinese Government, be extended by a further period of 15 years, the Anglo-Chinese Company is authorized to mine coal and iron throughout the above-mentioned sub-prefecture, and no other Foreign Company or joint Chinese or Foreign Company, shall be permitted to prospect or mine within such prefecture. A Chinese Company called the Pao Fu Company, already formed and organized with the approval of the Provincial Government, has to provide, out of its own resources, sufficient capital to acquire by negotiation with the native owners, such mining lands as the Anglo-Chinese Company shall desire to work, and having acquired such lands the Pao Fu Company has to lease them to the Anglo-Chinese Company in return for an annual rental amounting to 2 1/2 per cent. of the value of the output at the pit mouth. A pit tax of 5 per cent. of the output of coal and iron has to be paid to the Central Government, and any mining regulations eventually agreed upon between the Chinese and British Authorities will have to be adhered to.

The contract further provides that the net profits, after payment of the annual rent, pit tax, and working expenses and subsequent to a first charge for payment of interest to the shareholders of 8 1/2 per annum on the capital of the Company, are to be divided into ten parts and apportioned as follows:—

One-tenth is to be set aside for Amortisation of Capital, and one-tenth for a Reserve Fund; of the remaining eight-tenths, 25 per cent. has to be paid as royalty to the Chinese Government, and the balance is at the disposal of the shareholders of the Anglo-Chinese Company.

Permission is given for the employment of a Mining Expert to prospect, and also for the construction of railways and canals for the transport of minerals, subject to reasonable conditions. The Concession area is comprised within the limits of such prefecture of Kiang-pei, a district situated on the north bank of the Yangtze River, immediately below the Treaty Port of Chungking; and measuring 190 li east and west and 200 li north and south, an area of some 3,000 square miles. The district is noted as containing deposits of the best coal and iron ores in Szechuan, if not in China. Thousands of old workings of both minerals testify to the wide extension of the deposits. The native miners abate on their workings in the ground as soon as difficulties with water or ventilation arise, and thus many promising mines have been left derelict and are now, under the terms of the concession, open to profitable working by improved foreign methods.

Of the few coal mines in the basin now being worked on a comparatively important scale, that at Lungwangting is the chief. The coal from this colliery is almost identical with that which is found from sulphur, and is the best steam-raiser yet discovered in China. During the past five years, an association of the local mine owners and gentry have combined with Mr. Little in working one seam in the Lungwangting Glen, and have met with an active demand for their production, both in Szechuan locally as well as in the Lower Yangtze ports: Ichang and Hankow. No coal approaching the Lungwangting in quality has so far been found in the Yangtze Valley, and as a consequence, this Association has been able to sell all the coal it has been able to put out at the following prices:—In Chungking, Tls. 3 per ton; in Ichang, Tls. 9.50 per ton, and in Hankow, Tls. 11.50 per ton—as against Japan coal selling in Hankow at 7 taels per ton.

The cost of the coal at the pit mouth is little over one taels per ton; and it is to lessen the cost of transit by the substitution of a light mineral railway for the coolie portage now employed between the mine and the river, that capital is required. The distance from the mine to the river is 15 miles, and the estimated cost of a two-foot gauge line is Tls. 150,000. The road will be carried by easy gradients along the valley of a stream, which falls into the river at the site of the Company's shipping port of Shih-tse-ko, to which railway transport will effect a reduction on present coolie transport of Tls. 2 per ton. By improvements in the working and the opening of a new adit to tap a hitherto untouched portion of the field, a practically unlimited increase in the output may be obtained at a reduced cost from the Lungwangting Coal Field mines.

All consumers of the Lungwangting coal testify to its exceptional value as a steam-raiser. The Company holds certificates from Naval Engineers from Messrs. Jarline, Matheson & Co. from Messrs. Arnould, Karberg & Co., and from the Lahan Railway, all of which may be seen at the offices of the Solicitors.

The Chief Engineer of the latter notes the fact that using this coal in compound engines can make the run of 200 miles without stopping to clean fires.

Alongside of the coal deposits are found excellent iron ores, which are now worked on a small scale by the natives, who make fine castings which are employed in steel manufacture throughout the province. Seeing that the coal and iron ore, hematite and clay-ironstone are in juxtaposition, and that masses of first-class limestone, from which large supplies of cheap lime are now drawn, lie above the coal, there is material here for a great iron and cement industry in the near future.

The untouchable reserves of coal and of iron ore throughout the wide Concession area are practically unlimited. Of the one narrow seam now being worked at Lungwangting, Mr. Kingsmill C.E., who made a detailed survey of the region last year, and whose report and maps of the surface, as of the geological features, as well as of the Concession area, may be seen at the Company's offices, estimates the untouched area of the Lungwangting seam practically level and self-draining at fifty-four square miles. Outcroppings in the neighbouring glens, as well as along the river bank, show the existence of numerous other seams. One such is the nine foot anthraite of the Lutikon mines, situated to the West of the Lungwangting, a coal which, when the mines were in full working, supplied the brine distilleries at the salt wells. The intrinsic value of this coal is shown by the fact that it is used to convey it up a rapid, infested stream, to the salt wells, to distances of four and five hundred li.

Messrs. Arnould, Karberg & Co., who, for the past three years, have acted as Agents for the sale of the coal in Hankow, will continue the management as General Agents of the Company for a term of three years from date. The provisional agreement can be seen at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

The terms under which the Concessionaire, as Vendor, parts with his Concession to the Company which was registered in Hongkong on the 23rd March last, have been formulated in an agreement dated the 27th day of March, 1906, made by him with the Company, whereby he transfers to the Company all his mining interests in the region acquired thereunder, in return whereof he is to receive one thousand conditions the Lungwangting Collieries have, since their management was taken over by the vendor in 1899, distributed an annual dividend of 15 per cent. on a capital of Tls. 60,000, and an output of only 20,000 tons, besides some ten per cent. spent in improvements in the mines. The short railway will be built during the coming winter, after which it will be possible to deal with a vastly increased output, and to earn a proportionately increased dividend. Iron smelting and allied industries will be dealt with later. It will be the aim of the Directors to work economically, and only to introduce expensive innovations cautiously.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.
 "Sir Henry Ponsonby is com-
 mending the Queen to thank Mr."

manded by the Queen to think it
Darlington for a copy of his Hand-
book."

"Nothing better could be wished for."—
British Weekly.

"Far superior to ordinary guides."—
Daily Chronicle.

Visitors to London should use
DARLINGTON'S
LONDON "A brilliant book."—*The Times.*
"A practically good."—*Academy.*

AND **ENLARGED EDITION**
BY E. C. COOK & F. T. COOK, M.A.
ENVIRONS. 5s.;
NORTH WALES. 24 Maps and Plans
 60 Illustrations.
 60 Illustrations,
 10 Maps 6s.
DEVON AND
CORN WALL 80 Illustrations and
 12 Maps; 6s.

Visitors to Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings,
Bournemouth, Wye Valley, Severn Valley,
Bath, Weston-super-mare, Malvern, Hereford,
Worcester, Gloucester, Landraun Wells,
Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towy, Barmouth,
Dolgely, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli,
Llandudno, Rhyl, Bettws-y-coed, Isle
Wight, and Channel Islands should send for
DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each.
1s. THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the leading Hotels throughout
the World.
LLANGOLLEN: DARLINGTON & CO.
LONDON: SIMPKIN & CO.

AN APPEAL.

THE SISTERS who direct St. ANTHONY'S CONVENT at Macao will be very thankful to Shop-keepers, Linen-drapers, Clothiers and Tailors in Hongkong, Macao, and elsewhere who will send to them remnants of material, boxes of patterns no longer used, and any pieces of cloth, no matter how small, of which they can not make use.

Those who send will thus, at no cost to themselves, afford the numerous hands in

convent, especially the little ones, opportunities for useful occupation; for pieces of cloth, of a square inch, can be stitched together to make very pretty pieces of work made out of cloth that would otherwise be thrown away. The articles are bought by charitable persons, and the Sisters are thus helped to keep up the very large establishment, which is maintained for the sake of friends and in a great measure the earnings of the girls themselves, who have

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES

May, 3rd

The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

BUTCHER MEAT.	
肉類	Meat Lung Pa Yuk—Beef, sirloin & prime out lb.
肉牛	Ham Ngau Yuk—Corned Beef
肉牛	Shiu Ngau Yuk—Roast Beef
肉牛	Ngau Lam—Bread of Beef
肉牛	Tong Yuk—Beef soup
肉牛	Ngau Yok Pa—Beef Steak
肉牛	Ngau Yok Chong—Sausages
肉牛	Ngau N—Bullock's Brains per set
肉牛	Ngau Luk—Beef Steak, Sirloin
肉牛	Ngau Le—Bullock's Tongue, fresh each
雞	Hām Ngau Le—..... corned
雞	Ngau Tau—Bullock's Head
雞	Ngau Sam—..... Heart

肩牛腿	Ham Ngau Kin—Best hump,	
	salt	..
豉牛腰	Ngau Kok—Bullock's Ears ..	6ad
豉牛腰	Ngau Iu—Bullock's Kidney ..	..
豉牛腰	Ngau Met—Bullock's Tail ..	..
豉牛腰	Ngau Kon—Bullock's Liver ..	th.
豉牛腰	Ngau Te—Bullock's Tripe,	undressed ..
頭頭牛羊	Ngau Tai Tau Kok—Calves,	
	head and Feet.....	set
骨燒羊	Yong Pui Kwat—Mutton Chop ..	..
羊	Yong Po—Leg of Mutton.....	..
羊	Yong Shau—Mutton Shoulder ..	..
羊	Yong Tau—Sheeps' Head per set	..
心羊	Yong Sam—Sheeps' Heart ..	..

油牛	Yong Yu—Sheeps' Kidneys	2b.
羊	Yong Kon—Sheeps' Liver	2b.
豬	Chu Kók—Pigs' Feet	2b.
豬	Chu No—Pigs' Triceps	per sb.
豬	Chu Fung—Pigs' Ery	1b.
豬	Chu Tan—Pigs' Heads	2b.
豬	Chu Lu—Pigs' Kidney	pair
豬	Chu Pá Kwat—Pork Chop	2b.
豬	Chu Sam—Pigs' Admire	each
豬	Chu Lu—Pigs'	each
豬	Chu Kon—Pigs' Liver	1b.
豬	Chu Teai—Smoking Pigs (to order)	2b.
油牛	Shang Ngau Yan—Beef Suet	2b.
油牛	Shang Ngau Yan—Mutton Suet	2b.
油牛	Ngau Lap Chong—Hens/sausages	2b.
油牛	Ngau Lap Chong—Veal	2b.

仔雞	Kai Tsai—Chicken	39
雞籠	Sin Kai—Capon	39
雌雞	Pan Kau—Dove	each
鴨水雄	Sang Sheng Shou Ap—Wild Duck	each
	Canton	pair
鴨水雌	Ap—Duck	each
鴨籠	Kai Tsai—H. Eggs	doz.
鴨籠	Kai—Fowls, Canton	doz.
鴨南	Hoi Nam Kai—Fowls, Hainan	doz.
鴨南	Ngao—Geese	doz.
鴨南	Sheng Hoi Ya Ngao—Geese, Wild	doz.
鴨南	Shaghai	pair

鷓鴣	Pak Kop—Pigeons.	Canton each
鷓鴣	Hoihow	"
鷓鴣	On Ch'nn—Quail	"
鷓鴣	Yu Tsak—Hare	"
鷓鴣	Ch'ak K'ak—Pheasant	"
鷓鴣	Waa Ku—Partridge	each
鷓鴣	Ch'au Fa Ts'ak—Race Birds	do.
鷓鴣	So To'ci—Snipe	each
鷓鴣	Sh'ou Ap—Teal	each
鷓鴣	Foa Kai Kung—Turkeys	each lb
鷓鴣	Foa Kai Mo—Turkeys Hen	"
FISH.		
魚	Kai Yu—Barbel	"
魚	Pin Yu—Bream	"
魚	Tam Sh'ei Yu—Canton Fresh-water Fish	"
魚	Lo Qu—Carp	"
魚	Ch'uk Yu—Catfish	"
魚	Man Yu—Codfish	"
魚	Hai—Crabs	"
魚	Mak Yu—Cuttle Fish	"
魚	Sai Mang Yu—Dab	"

尼沙烈魚	Wong Mel Lun—Dace.....	lb
沙烈魚	Tit To Shai—Dog Fish.....	lb
鮮魚	Hoi Sin—Eels, Congers.....	lb
	Tan Shui Sin—Eels, Fresh water.....	lb
	Wong San—Eels, Yellow.....	lb
鰱魚	T'ing Kai—Frogs.....	lb
亮石魚	Shak Pan—Garoupa.....	lb
鰱魚	Pak Kan Yu—Gudgeon.....	lb
白魚	Tsong Kwan Yu—Halibut.....	lb
	Tao Pak Yu—Herrings.....	lb

Printed and Published by BERTHEM
Central, Victoria, Hongkong, London, C

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.
 "Sir Henry Ponsonby is com-
 mending the Queen to thank Mr."

manded by the Queen to think it
Darlington for a copy of his Hand-
book."

"Nothing better could be wished for."—
British Weekly.

"Far superior to ordinary guides."—
Daily Chronicle.

Visitors to London should use
DARLINGTON'S
LONDON "A brilliant book."—*The Times.*
"A practically good."—*Academy.*

AND **BY** **E. C. COOK &** **Enlarged Edition**
ENVIRONS. **5s;**
NORTH WALES. **24 Maps and Plans**
60 Illustrations.
60 Illustrations,
10 Maps 6s.

DEVON AND
CORN WALL **80 Illustrations and**
12 Maps; 6s.

Visitors to Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings,
Bournemouth, Wye Valley, Severn Valley,
Bath, Weston-super-mare, Malvern, Hereford,
Worcester, Gloucester, Landraun Wells,
Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towy, Barmouth,
Dolgely, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli,
Llandudno, Rhyl, Bettws-y-coed, Isle
Wight, and Channel Islands should send for
DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each.
1s. THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the leading Hotels throughout
the World.
LLANGOLLEN: DARLINGTON & CO.
LONDON: SIMPKIN & CO.

AN APPEAL.

THE SISTERS who direct St. ANTHONY'S CONVENT at Macao will be very thankful to Shop-keepers, Linen-drapers, Clothiers and Tailors in Hongkong, Macao, and elsewhere who will send to them remnants of material, boxes of patterns no longer used, and any pieces of cloth, no matter how small, of which they can not make use.

Those who send will thus, at no cost to themselves, afford the numerous hands in

convent, especially the little ones, opportunities for useful occupation; for pieces of cloth, of a square inch, can be stitched together to make very pretty pieces of work made out of cloth that would otherwise be thrown away. The articles are bought by charitable persons, and the Sisters are thus helped to keep up the very large establishment, which is maintained for the sake of friends and in a great measure the earnings of the girls themselves, who have

Hongkong, 18th May, 1904.

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES

May, 3rd

The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

BUTCHER MEAT.	
肉類	Meat Lung Pa Yuk—Beef, sirloin & prime out lb.
肉牛	Ham Ngau Yuk—Corned Beef
肉牛	Shiu Ngau Yuk—Roast Beef
肉牛	Ngau Lam—Bread of Beef
肉牛	Tong Yuk—Tong's soup
肉牛	Ngau Yok Pa—Beef Steak
肉牛	Ngau Lok Chong—Sausages
肉牛	Ngau N—Bullock's Brains per set
肉牛	Ngau Lok—Beef Steak, Sirloin
肉牛	Ngau Le—Bullock's Tongue, fresh each
牛	Ham Ngau Le—..... corned
牛	Ngau Tau—Bullock's Head
牛	Ngau Sam—..... Heart lb.

肩牛腿	Ham Ngau Kin—Best hump,	
	salt	..
鹽牛腩	Ngau Kok—Bullock's Ears ..	6ad
鹽牛腩	Ngau Iu—Bullock's Kidney ..	..
鹽牛腩	Ngau Met—Bullock's Tail ..	..
鹽牛腩	Ngau Kon—Bullock's Liver ..	th.
牛肚	Ngau Te—Bullock's Tripe,	undressed ..
頭頭牛羊	Ngau Tai Tau Kok—Calves,	
	head and Feet.....	set
骨燒牛	Yong Pui Kwat—Mutton Chop ..	..
羊腩	Yong Po—Leg of Mutton.....	..
羊腩	Yong Shau—Mutton Shoulder ..	..
羊腩	Yong Tau—Sheeps' Head per set	..
心羊	Yong Sam—Sheeps' Heart ..	..

油牛	Yong Yu—Sheeps' Kidneys	2b.
羊肝	Yong Kon—Sheeps' Liver	2b.
豬心	Chu Kák—Pigs' Heart	1b.
豬肺	Chu No—Pigs' Lungs	per sack
豬肚	Chu Fung—Pigs' Fry	1b.
豬頭	Chu T'au—Pigs' Heads	1b.
豬尾	Chu Lu—Pigs' Kidney	pair
豬蹄	Chu Pá Kwat—Pork Chop	1b.
豬肝	Chu Sam—Pigs' Livers	each
豬心	Chu Lu—Pigs' Lungs	each
豬肚	Chu Kon—Pigs' Liver	1b.
豬尾	Chu Teai—Smoking Pigs (to order)	1b.
油牛	Shung Ngau Yan—Beef Suet	1b.
羊肝	Shang Yung Yan—Mutton Suet	1b.
豬心	Ngau Lap Ching—Hens' Sausages	1b.
豬肺	Ngau Lap Chong—Veal	1b.

仔雞	Kai Tsai—Chicken	39
雞籠	Sin Kai—Capon	39
雌雞	Pan Kau—Dove	each
鴨水雄	Sang Sheng Shou Ap—Wild Duck	each
	Canton	pair
	Ap—Duck	each
鴨蛋	Kai—H—H—Eggs	doz.
鴨	Kai—Fowls, Canton	lb.
鴨南	Mai Nam Kai—Fowls, Hainan	lb.
	Ngao—Geese	each
鴨湖	Sheng Hoi Yu Ngao—Geese, Wild	each
	Shaghai	pair

鷓鴣	Pak Kop—Pigeons.	Canton each
鷓鴣	Hoihow	"
鷓鴣	On Ch'nn—Quail	"
鷓鴣	Yu Tsak—Hare	"
鷓鴣	Ch'ak K'ak—Pheasant	"
鷓鴣	Waa Ku—Partridge	each
鷓鴣	Ch'ua Fu Tsak—Race Birds	do.
鷓鴣	So To'ci—Snipe	each
鷓鴣	Shou Ap—Teal	each
鷓鴣	Foa Kai Kung—Turkeys	each lb
鷓鴣	Foa Kai Mo—Turkeys Hen	"
FISH.		
魚	Kai Yu—Barbel	"
魚	Pin Yu—Bream	"
魚	Tam Shou Yu—Canton Fresh-water Fish	"
魚	Lo Qu—Carp	"
魚	Ch'uk Yu—Catfish	"
魚	Man Yu—Codfish	"
魚	Hai—Crabs	"
魚	Mak Yu—Cuttle Fish	"
魚	Sai Mang Yu—Dab	"

尼沙烈魚	Wong Mel Lun—Dace.....	lb
沙烈魚	Tit To Shai—Dog Fish.....	lb
鮮魚	Hoi Sin—Eels, Conger.....	lb
	Tam Shui Sin—Eels, Fresh water.....	lb
	Wong San—Eels, Yellow.....	lb
鰱魚	T'ing Kai—Frogs.....	lb
亮石	Shak Pan—Garoupa.....	lb
魚	Pak Kap Yu—Gudgeon.....	lb
白魚	Tsong Kwan Yu—Halibut.....	lb
	Tao Pak Yu—Herrings.....	lb

Printed and Published by BERTHEM
Central, Victoria, Hongkong, London, C

manded by the Queen to think it
Darlington for a copy of his Hand-
book."

"Nothing better could be wished for."—
British Weekly.

"Far superior to ordinary guides."—
Daily Chronicle.

Visitors to London should use
DARLINGTON'S
LONDON "A brilliant book."—*The Times.*
"A practically good."—*Academy.*

Visitors to Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings,
Bournemouth, Wye Valley, Severn Valley,
Bath, Weston-super-mare, Malvern, Hereford,
Worcester, Gloucester, Landraun Wells,
Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towy, Barmouth,
Dolgely, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli,
Llandudno, Rhyl, Bettws-y-coed, Isle
Wight, and Channel Islands should send for
DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each.
1s. THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the leading Hotels throughout
the World.
LLANGOLLEN: DARLINGTON & CO.
LONDON: SIMPKIN & CO.

convent, especially the little ones, opportunities for useful occupation; for pieces of cloth, of a square inch, can be stitched together to make very pretty pieces of work made out of old articles that would otherwise be thrown away. The Sisters are thus helped to keep up the very large establishment, which is maintained for the sake of friends and in a great measure the earnings of the girls themselves, who have

BUTCHER MEAT.	
肉類	Meat Lung Pa Yuk—Beef, sirloin & prime out lb.
肉牛	Ham Ngau Yuk—Corned Beef
肉牛	Shiu Ngau Yuk—Roast Beef
肉牛	Ngau Lam—Bread of Beef
肉牛	Tong Yuk—Tong's soup
肉牛	Ngau Yok Pa—Beef Steak
肉牛	Ngau Lok Chong—Sausages
肉牛	Ngau N—Bullock's Brains per set
肉牛	Ngau Lok—Beef Steak, Sirloin
肉牛	Ngau Le—Bullock's Tongue, fresh each
牛	Ham Ngau Le—..... corned
牛	Ngau Tau—Bullock's Head
牛	Ngau Sam—..... Heart lb.

油牛	Yong Yu—Sheeps' Kidneys	2b.
羊肝	Yong Kon—Sheeps' Liver	2b.
豬心	Chu Kák—Pigs' Heart	1b.
豬肺	Chu No—Pigs' Lungs	per sack
豬肚	Chu Fung—Pigs' Fry	1b.
豬頭	Chu T'au—Pigs' Heads	1b.
豬尾	Chu Lu—Pigs' Kidney	pair
豬蹄	Chu Pá Kwat—Pork Chop	1b.
豬肝	Chu Sam—Pigs' Livers	each
豬心	Chu Lu—Pigs' Lungs	each
豬肚	Chu Kon—Pigs' Liver	1b.
豬尾	Chu Teai—Smoking Pigs (to order)	1b.
油牛	Shung Ngau Yan—Beef Suet	1b.
羊肝	Shang Yung Yan—Mutton Suet	1b.
豬心	Ngau Lap Ching—Hens' Sausages	1b.
豬肺	Ngau Lap Chong—Veal	1b.

鷓鴣	Pak Kop—Pigeons.	Canton each
鷓鴣	Hoihow	"
鷓鴣	On Ch'nn—Quail	"
鷓鴣	Yu Tsak—Hare	"
鷓鴣	Ch'ak K'ak—Pheasant	"
鷓鴣	Waa Ku—Partridge	each
鷓鴣	Ch'ua Fu Tsak—Race Birds	do.
鷓鴣	So To'ci—Snipe	each
鷓鴣	Shou Ap—Teal	each
鷓鴣	Foa Kai Kung—Turkeys	each lb
鷓鴣	Foa Kai Mo—Turkeys Hen	"
FISH.		
魚	Kai Yu—Barbel	"
魚	Pin Yu—Bream	"
魚	Tam Shou Yu—Canton Fresh-water Fish	"
魚	Lo Qu—Carp	"
魚	Ch'uk Yu—Catfish	"
魚	Man Yu—Codfish	"
魚	Hai—Crabs	"
魚	Mak Yu—Cuttle Fish	"
魚	Sai Mang Yu—Dab	"

魚	Chai Yau - Atlantic	20
魚	Mong Yau - Monk Fish	20
魚	Sing Hoi - Oysters	20
魚	Kai Kung Yau - Parrot Fish	15
魚	Hau Tsz Yau - Eel	8
魚	Hau Tsz Yau - Pike	8
魚	Fa Po Tun - Plaice	19
魚	Pak Ch'ong - Pomfret, White	25
魚	Hak Ch'ong - " Black "	25
魚	Ping Hai - Prawns	48
沙	Pi Pa Sa - Ray	8
魚	Sik Kau Kung - Rock Fish	10
魚	Ch'in Yau - Beach	11

仁杏	Hang Yau—Almonds.....	39
廣平山金	Kuen Shan Ping Ko—Apples.....	41
加州	California.....	41
廣平浪天	Tien Tsun Pa—Apples, C'cho.....	41
梨海	Hoi Tung—Apples, small, C'chofo.....	41
枝香	Fan Chi—Apples, Custard.....	41
麻香	Macao.....	enah
廣平水日	Yat Pun Ping Ko—Apples.....	41
	Japanese.....	41
廣香城香	Shang Sheng Heng Tai— Bangana, fragrant, Canton.....	41

香蕉	Lut Shung Mong—Bango, 1 with each lb.	—
南芒	On Nan Mong—Mango, 8 1/2 lb.	12
子竹山	Shan Chuk Taz—Mangostia 1 doz. 32	—
	per 100 1.14	—
底西洋	Yong Sai Kwa—Water Melon,	—
	American pr lb.	—
底西	Sai Kwa—Water Melons China lb.	—
底香	Hong Kwa—Musik Melon	—
	American each	—
	Passion Fruit, American per doz	—
子竹山	Mangos per doz	—

20	上等馬蹄	Sin Tsi—Pears, Cooking, Canton ..	15
22	紅梅	Sa Lu—Pears, Shantung ..	15
23	紅梅	Hung Tsi—Persimmons large ..	1b
24	紅梅	Hung Tsi—Plums, S. w. stone ..	1b
25	羅漢菜	Pun Tsi—Polo—Pineapple ..	17
15		Pineapple Green only ..	17
20		3rd ..	17
21	荷大	Tai Tsi—Plumains ..	2
23	綠豆	Luk Yau—Mungos, Amoy ..	each
24	綠豆	Chin Lok Yau—Peanuts, Siam ..	23
50	綠豆	San Hop—Peanuts, Fresh ..	1b
51	荷豆	Hop Tso—Walnuts, Green ..	12
60			
61			
12		VEGETABLES, &c.	
12	竹筴上	Shanghai Y. Chi Chuk—	

10	21	柴芥子	K'ai Ts'ui-Cabbage, Chinese	4
12	22	柴芥子	Khai Tsai K'ai-t'oi... Shanghai...	each
12	22	菜心	Kam Tsui-Carrot	lb
15	26	花蔴油	Tsui Ts'oi Fat-Cauliflower...	each
15	27	花蔴油	Chung Yü Ts'ui Fat-Cauliflower...	—
15	27	花蔴油	Mod. Eise	—
15	27	菜青	Kao Ts'ui-Celery, China	7
9	30	菜青	Yeung Tsui T'oi-Celery, Eng.	—
15	30	菜青	Tu Kwa-Bitter Squash...	—
15	30	菜青	Kao Ts'ui Fat-Chief Fung...	40
15	30	菜青	Fung Tsai-Chilies, Green	—
15	30	菜青	Hung Fat Tsui-Chilies, Red...	20
15	30	菜青	Tsing Ka-Cucumbers	2
15	30	菜青	Kai Lai Tsui-Lin-Curry Butif.	—
15	30	菜青	King's Head	10
15	30	菜青	Lo Kung-Ginger, old	5
15	30	菜青	Yü Kung-Ginger, young	—

32	茄毛	hə k'ao—Okroos		
25	莖菜	Yung Yau Si—Parsley, Eng. bundle	5	
25	仔薯粥	Woochow Shu Tsai—Potatoes,		
		Foochow	1b	2
25	仔薯薯	Yung Shu Tsai—Potatoes,		
		Shanghai	1b	3
23	仔薯本日	Yat Pun Shu Tsai—Potatoes,		
		Japanese		
21	仔薯門碗	O Mun Shu Tsai—Potatoes,		
		Macao		6
44	仔薯薯花	Fa Ke Shu Tsai—Potatoes,		
		American		
14	番薯	Fan Shu—Pumpkin		2
16	番薯	Tung Shu—Pumpkin		3
	菜花椰	Chung Tai Yoi—Purdine		3
15	仔白薯	Hung Lok Pak Tsai—Rudish,		4
		due		
15	菜椰	Yei Tsai—Cabbage Root,	each	
	飯匙	Kon Temp Tau—Shalets	1b	2
15		Yin Y'se—Spinach		
15	菜椰	Fu Tsai—Spinach		
15	菜椰	Fan Ke—Tomatoes		
		Lok Pak—Spinach Chinese		5
15	角豆	Tau kok		